**Weather**

Unsettled warm weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 90.8 and the minimum 75.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 94.0 and 78.6.

# THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

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## OPINION AT TOKIO ON CONSORTIUM IS SHARPLY DIVIDED

### Militarists Are Opposing Uchida Who Is In Favor Of Acceptance

### ISSUE IS STATED

### Minister's Opponents Want Special Clause Inserted Safeguarding Japan

### EFFECT ON CHINA

### Indications Are Decision Will Be Unfavorable To Japan's Joining

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Tokio, August 14.—Regarding Japan's attitude towards the Financial Consortium for China, opinion here is divided into two distinct camps.

Viscount Uchida, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, stands for joining the Consortium without any reservation, following the British example as shown by her non-insistence on her special rights in Central China. Viscount Uchida and his supporters do not fear the loss of Japan's special rights in Manchuria and Mongolia and even do not wish to make reservations in that connection.

**Opposition To Plan**

The other side, which is strongly supported by the militarists, contends that Japan has already made heavy sacrifices for the purpose of arresting Russian aggression menacing the peace of the Far East and the integrity and independence of China and the rights thus secured deserve international recognition; consequently it is only right and proper that they should be secured by a special clause dealing with the matter in the new Consortium.

**Refers To China**

It is also pointed out that the proposed Consortium, as it stands, carries a tendency towards depriving China of her financial independence by ultimately placing her finances under the control of the Powers composing the Consortium and Japan can never be a party to anything tending to curtail China's absolute independence or invite international complications endangering the peace of the Far East.

The Special Diplomatic Commission met yesterday for a final solution of the question but failed to arrive at a decision owing to the irreconcilable attitude of both sides. It is expected that another session of the Commission will soon be held at which a final solution will be reached. Present indications point to that decision as likely to be unfavorable to Viscount Uchida and his supporters.

## TREATY MODIFICATIONS CONCEDED TO AUSTRIA

### Understood Paris Conference Will Consent To Changes In Financial Clauses

(*French Wireless To Reuter*)

Paris, August 12.—It is understood that the Peace Conference will consent to important modifications of the Peace Treaty in favor of Austria, notably with regard to the financial and reparations claims and the allocation of the old Austrian Debt.

**Committee Hears Reports**

Paris, August 14.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate met yesterday under the chairmanship of M. de Selves and heard M. Millies-Lacroix's statement of his report on the examination of the financial clauses of the peace treaty as well as on reparations. M. M. Klotz, Minister of Finance, and Loucheur, Minister of Industrial Reconstruction, were next heard. Afterwards statements were made by members of the Government on the measures adopted by the Allied and Associated Powers to assure the complete execution of the engagements undertaken by Germany.

## *North Russia Makes Plea To Powers Against Withdrawal Of Troops From The Country*

### Past Terrors Are Referred To And Statement Declares If Aid Is Removed People Will Be Left At Mercy Of Bolshevists

(*Reuter's Service*)

Archangel, August 11.—A moving appeal has been issued to the Western democracies by the presidents of the zemstovs in Northern Russia against the withdrawal of their troops, thus leaving the population at the mercy of the Bolshevists.

The appeal recalls the crimes of the Bolshevists, the manner in which they have dispersed the Constituent Assembly, the wholesale murder of those demonstrating in favor of it, the signing of the Brest-Litovsk treaty, the dissolution of the workers' and peasants' organisations, their shooting of everybody who criticised them and the arrest and expulsion of the non-Bolshvist socialists, et cetera. Despite this terrorism, however, the peasants in various parts of Russia rose up to fight for the Constituent Assembly.

**Is Heavy Blow**

Now they have heard that the Allies are leaving. "This moral and material blow will make the struggle against Bolshevism beyond our strength. We shall not give up the fight but we ask you to remember that help not only calls forth gratitude but brings certain responsibilities to the helper. Consider those thousands of executions of old men and women, those sufferings of hunger, and the absence of elementary justice and freedom which will undoubtedly result from the departure of the Allies. We ask, we demand, that the Western democracies think what this blow will mean. We appeal to those feelings of human justice which never can die in the hearts of free democracies."

***Poles Stoutly Resisted In Drive On Minsk***

London, August 11.—A war Office communique reports:

The Poles during the past fortnight have been advancing slowly but steadily towards Minsk against a strong Bolshevist resistance. The Bolshevists, faced by a converging movement west and north of the city, counter-attacked heavily on July 30 in both directions with the object of breaking the claws of the in-closing pincers, but both counter-offensives were costly failures. The Bolshevists evacuated Minsk, which the Poles entered on the 8th.

The Polish offensive north of the Pinsk marsh belt is also progressing. The Poles have captured Siniawaka, Nesvij and Sluck, in the vicinity of Mir.

The whole Bolshevist position on the Western Russia front is becoming difficult.

***New Victories Reported From Southern Fronts***

London, August 11.—An official communique reports:

General Erdeli's volunteers are again advancing along the coast of the Caspian Sea and have landed parties sixty-five miles from Astrakhan.

East of the Volga a partisan corps attached to General Denikin's army has raided and torn up the railway line midway between Urbach and Astrakhan, taking many prisoners.

There have been fluctuating fortunes westward of the Volga. The volunteers have gained ground in heavy fighting sixty-five miles from Kharkov and the volunteers are forty miles east of Odessa on the coast. Thus the Bolshevists possess only fifty miles of the Black Sea coast.

## Victims Of Turkish And Arab Atrocities

Armenian girls captured from Turks

A group of Armenian girls rescued by the American Committee for Relief in the Near East from their Turkish and Arab owners. The girls were sold by their captors to Arabs and wealthy Turks and placed in harems. To establish ownership, the Arabs and Turks branded the girls with tattoo marks. To remove these brands of dishonor many of the girls tried to burn the India ink out of their cheeks, chins and foreheads with red hot irons. Disfiguring scars were left, but these were preferable to the blue marks of slavery. This photo was made at Adana.

## *British Withdrawal Serious For Armenia*

### *Country Is Still Hoping That United States Will Accept Mandate Over It*

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, August 11.—The two divisions of British troops garrisoning Armenia will begin their evacuation on the 15th. Their withdrawal was postponed for two months by the wis of the Peace Conference. The outlook in Armenia is stated to be grave but the British Government feels that it cannot longer garrison Armenia owing to its responsibility elsewhere. Armenia is still hoping that the United States will accept the mandate.

## COMMONS HEARS DEFENSE OF BRITISH AIR SERVICE

### Charges Of Extravagance Are Answered In Statement Of General Seely

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, August 12.—In the House of Commons today, rebutting charges of extravagance in the air service, General Seely stated that at the Armistice arrangements had been made to produce 50,000 aeroplanes a year.

Since November 11 20,000 officers out of 30,000 and 203,000 men out of 264,000 other ranks had been demobilised, 210 aerodromes out of 326 given up and 1,927 hired premises out of 2,143 surrendered.

He contended that the Air Force was worth maintaining. It had saved many millions of pounds and thousands of precious lives.

## *Premier Clemenceau Resting At La Vendee*

(*French Wireless To Reuter*)

Paris, August 14.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—M. Clemenceau is going to La Vendee for a few days rest. He will leave Paris tomorrow morning and travel by motor car. The Premier will return to Paris on August 21.

## *Cholera In Mancharia Continues To Spread*

### *Number Of Deaths Reported To Have Occurred Among Russians At Futziadian*

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Harbin, August 14.—Cholera is continuing to spread in Futziadian and there have been some cases in New Town while cases of death from this cause have occurred among the Russian population.

## ARMORED TROOP TRAIN IS BROUGHT TO HARBIN

### Three Squadrons Of Russian Cavalry Arrive To Deal With Rail Strike

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Harbin, August 14.—An armored train under the command of Colonel Vrastel, with three squadrons of Russian cavalry, has arrived in Harbin in connection with the strike. It is understood they will remain here under General Preshkoff.

The eviction of the strikers continued yesterday and today and evidently has greatly impressed the workmen.

The local press learns that a band of hunghutzes at Imanpo Station, after the refusal of the merchants to pay a considerable sum they demanded, burned down the market.

Many trains with refugees from the towns on the Siberian front are expected to reach Harbin shortly. They will undoubtedly create great difficulties in the matter of the food supply as well as housing.

Many of the inhabitants were alarmed by the appearance of a motor-car draped with red bands, with workmen inside, which dashed through the streets at a tremendous speed. Evidently this was intended as a demonstration.

## *Shantung Statement Made By Uchida Is Discussed By Wilson*

### *President Says Pledges Given At Paris Not Dependent On Agreement Of 1915*

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, August 13.—In a message from Washington dated July 30 is given the following statement issued by President Wilson on August 6:—

"The Government of the United States has noted with the greatest interest the frank statement made by Viscount Uchida with regard to Japan's fulfilling her policy respecting Shantung. This statement ought to serve to remove many of the misunderstandings which had begun to accumulate about this question. But there are references in the statement to an agreement entered into between Japan and China in 1915 which might be misleading if not commented upon in the light of what occurred in Paris when the clauses of the Treaty affecting Shantung were under discussion. I therefore take the liberty of supplementing Viscount Uchida's statement with the following:

"In the conference of April 30 last where this matter was brought to conclusion among the heads of the principal Allied and Associated Powers the Japanese Delegates, Baron Makino and Viscount Chinda, in reply to a question put by myself, declared that Japan is to hand back the Shantung Peninsula in full sovereignty to the Chinese (in consideration of the) transfer of the economic privileges granted to Germany and the right to establish a settlement under the usual conditions at Tsingtau. The owners of the railway will use special police only to ensure security for traffic. They will be used for no other purpose. The police forces will be composed of Chinese, and such Japanese as the directors of the railway may select will be appointed by the Chinese Government.

"No reference was made to this policy being in any way dependent upon the execution of the Agreement of 1915 to which Viscount Uchida appears to have referred. Indeed, I felt it my duty to say that nothing I agreed to must be construed as an acquiescence on the part of the Government of the United States in the policy of the notes exchanged between China and Japan in 1915 and 1918 and reference was made in the discussion to the enforcement of the Agreement of 1915 and 1918 only in case China failed to co-operate fully in carrying out the policy outlined in the statement of Baron Makino and Viscount Chinda.

"There is of course, no doubt about the particulars of the discussion in Paris and I am not making this statement with the idea of correcting his but only to throw a fuller light of clarification upon a situation which ought to be relieved of every shadow of obscurity or misapprehension."

## BOX HOLDERS REQUESTED TO CALL FOR THEIR MAIL

### U. S. Post Office Moving Containers This Noon; Many Still Filled With Mail

Holders of post office boxes at the United States Post Office are reminded that at noon today removal of such boxes into the new quarters will begin. If the mail now contained in them is not removed before that hour it will be thrown back for redistribution and can not be replaced in the boxes until Monday at the earliest.

Evidently the attitude of the average box holder at the receipt of his mail is summed up in the following words: "Ho, hum. Wait'll t'morrow." Out of 250 boxes as they stood yesterday 75 percent contained mail matter which had reposed languidly therein for periods ranging from three days to a week.

The boxes will be ready for service again on Monday. There remain of the new lot recently received forty-eight boxes which may be rented by patrons and applications for these will be taken on Monday.

A mail for the United States by the Pacific Mail steamer Colombia will be closed at the U. S. Post Office this afternoon.

Senders are urged to get their letters and other matter into the post office as early as possible owing to the torn up condition of the building, which makes handling difficult. The registered mail will close an hour earlier than the regular mail.

## YORKSHIRE MINE STRIKE NO NEARER SETTLEMENT

### Leeds Conference Fails When Owners Insist That Men First Return To Work

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, August 12.—There has been an abortive conference of the Yorkshire coalowners and strikers at Leeds. The owners emphatically refused a discussion until the men resumed work.

## PEKING GETS PROTEST ON WARSHIPS ON AMUR

### Government Contends In Reply To Russians That Rights Are Given By Treaty

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, August 12.—According to the Chinese Press the Russian Delegation recently protested against the presence of Chinese warships in the Amur River, and the Government contended that in accordance with the Aigun Treaty and the St. Petersburg Treaty China was within her rights in sending war vessels to those waters.

## *Situation Brighter As To Collections Of Municipal Rates*

### *Opposition By Chinese Ratepayers Not So Marked; Council Reiterates Position In Letter*

Collections of the new Municipal rate yesterday continued to show a more marked disposition on the part of Chinese ratepayers to make payment. Opposition was met however in certain quarters of the city and numbers of the various street organisations are still campaigning actively against the tax. On the whole, officials thought, the situation continued to improve.

Further reiteration of the Council's position in the matter and the assurance that in future consideration of increases in the rates the advice of a Chinese committee will be welcomed are included in the following letter sent by the Council to Mr. Chu Lai-fong:

"Council Room,
Shanghai, August 13, 1919.

"Dear Mr. Chu.—With reference to our conversation of yesterday, on the subject of the refusal of certain Chinese to pay the General Municipal Rate, I would repeat what was pointed out to you then, that the Council as a Council have no authority to concede to the demand of certain recalcitrant ratepayers, that, prior to payment, they insist on Chinese representation on the Council, this being a matter entirely for the Government of China and the Treaty Powers concerned. I am, however, after consultation with my colleagues, authorised to say that, when in future the Finance Committee of the Council has under consideration proposals to increase the rate, it will welcome the advice of and consult with a representative Chinese Committee.

"I had an occasion this morning to talk this matter over with the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Yang Tcheng, and he expressed his appreciation of the spirit in which the Council was approaching this question.

Yours Sincerely,
Ed. White,
Acting Chairman."

## *Gifts Of Carnegie Totalled Huge Sum*

### *Ironmaker's Benefactions Up To July Of 1918 Reported To Be G.$350,000,000*

(*Reuter's Service*)

New York, August 11.—Mr. Andrew Carnegie's benefactions up to July, 1918, amounted to £70 millions.

## *Man-Driven Aeroplane Makes Short Flight*

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, August 12.—The French cyclist Poulain has succeeded in covering a distance of thirteen yards at a height of one yard on a man-driven aeroplane.

## RUMANIANS DENY THEY HAD HAND IN COUP AT BUDAPEST

### Note Says They Did Not Help Place Hapsburg Archduke In Power

### DEFENSE OFFERED

### Bucharest Asserts Agents Of Allies In Hungary Endorsed Acts

### NOT A MONARCHY

### Archduke's Proclamation Says He Has No Idea Of Accepting Crown

(*French Wireless To Reuter*)

Paris, August 14.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—The Supreme Inter-Allied Council diverted its sitting yesterday to examining the report on the situation in Budapest addressed to it by the Inter-Allied Mission in Hungary. The reply of the Rumanian Government to M. Clemenceau's note has arrived in Paris. All the Rumanian personages in close touch with the Conference state that the note is couched in very moderate terms.

In this note the Rumanian Government utters, inter-alia, a formal denial of the rumors which have been circulated on the subject of an alleged co-operation by the Rumanians in the coup d' etat of the Archduke Joseph. All the requisitions, the note asserts, carried out by the Rumanian authorities in Magyar territory are only very moderate measures. Finally the Rumanian Government declares that all these measures will be settled in full agreement with the representatives of the Allied Powers in Budapest.

***Archduke In Proclamation Denies He Plans Monarchy***

(*Reuter's Service*)

Berlin, August 11.—Archduke Joseph has issued a proclamation to the Hungarian people declaring that he has no idea of introducing a monarchy or accepting the crown.

**Views Of Paris Council**

Paris, August 11.—It is understood that the Supreme Council takes the view that the political complexion of the Hungarian Government is a matter for the people of Hungary and does not concern the Peace Conference, which is chiefly concerned with the establishment of a stable government with which to negotiate and carry out its obligations. It is pointed out that the Archduke has given assurances that he is ready to comply immediately with the Conference's demands. However, it is certain that the Hungarians must submit to the presence of the Rumanian troops till the armistice is carried out, at least as far as the demobilisation and disarmament of the Hungarian troops is concerned.

**Czechs Send Protest**

Paris, August 11.—The Rumanian Government hitherto has not replied to the Entente's note with reference to Hungary.

The Czecho-Slovak Government has protested to the Supreme Council against the Rumanian occupation of Hungary, particularly the wholesale requisitions of property, on which Czecho-Slovakia has a claim.

Semi-official reports from Budapest state that the situation is improving and the Rumanian Government is taking steps to avoid a recurrence of acts of violence.

## *Prince Of Wales Sees Canadian Village*

(*Reuter's Service*)

St. John's, August 11.—The Prince of Wales landed at Topsail Village, in Conception Bay, with Admiral Halsey and went this morning for a long country walk.

## NANYANG BROTHERS CO. IS BEING REORGANISED

### Will Be Limited Liability Corporation With Capital Of $15,000,000

The Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company, the foremost Chinese tobacco manufacturers in China, is being reorganised and will be capitalised at $15,000,000. By an agreement contracted recently, the concern is transformed from an unlimited company belonging to the Kan brothers to a limited company to be registered with the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. The new shareholders include Mr. Yang Tcheng, the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs; Mr. M. Y. Chien of the Bank of Communications, Messrs. Gock Bew and Au Ben, managing director of the Wing On Company and manager of the insurance department of the Sincere Company respectively, and Mr. Chen Ping-him, compradore of Messrs. A. R. Burkill and Sons.

Already over half of the desired amount has been subscribed and the management hopes that before the end of November, the time limit for subscription, the full amount will be pledged. The company has been in existence for more than ten years and during 1918 $13,000,000 worth of business was transacted, netting the Kan brothers over $2,000,000 of profit.

The former Reuter's Building on Nanking Road has been acquired by the company, which now has factories in Shanghai and Hongkong and maintains sixteen branch offices in Peking, Tientsin, Yinchow, Tsinanfu, Tsingtau, Hankow, Nanking, Chinkiang, Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Yunnan, Hongkong, Singapore, Soer Abaya and Siam. An extensive program of expansion is being planned, and other plants and branch offices will be opened.

Shares at $20 each are being sold at the leading Chinese banks in Shanghai and other cities.

## GEN. LU TO SUCCEED AS CHEKIANG TUCHUN

### Will Be Promoted To Place Of Yang Shan-teh, Just Deceased

General Lu Yung-hsiang, the local Defense Commissioner, will be promoted to the office of Chekiang Tuchun left vacant by General Yang Shan-teh, it was authoritatively learned yesterday. The Shanghai post, however, is for the present left open. No less than three aspirants are working for the post. They are General Wu Kwan-hsin, the Inspector of the Upper Yangtsze; General Chu Shen-fu, Military Commissioner of Soochow and Changchow, and General Ho Fung-ling, Military Commissioner of Ningchow and Taichow.

Some new light was thrown upon the death of General Yang by reports received yesterday. It was said that General Yang passed away not on Wednesday as officially announced, but on the day previous. It was pointed out that in view of the restlessness of rebels in various cities in Chekiang, it was feared that his opponents might take advantage of the situation. So the announcement was delayed and martial law was declared immediately after the announcement.

Local officials are keeping the Shanghai-Hangchow line busy going to Hangchow to offer their condolence to the family of the deceased. Yesterday the remains of the late Tuchun were placed in the coffin and among others who went to the Chekiang Capital to attend the rites were Mayor Shen Pao-chang of the Shanghai City, General Ma Hung-li, aide of General Lu, Chief of Nantao Police Hsu Kuo-liang and Mr. C. P. Yin, managing director of the local railways.

General Yang was 64 years old and was considered by the liberal elements of Chekiang as a good general of the Northern clique, having touched no provincial funds in his maintenance of the Fourth Division. He is survived by his wife and two sons: Yang Chin-tseng, 22 years old, head of the bureau for the public sale of wine and tobacco for Shantung, and Yang Ching-chang, seven years old.

DRINK
RED ROC
The Perfect Water

## Chinese Students Go On Colombia Sunday

### Will Sail On Pacific Mail Liner Leaving Tomorrow For San Francisco

One hundred and forty-six Chinese students, going to study in colleges and universities in the United States, will leave for San Francisco on the Pacific Mail Steamship Company liner Colombia, which sails from Shanghai tomorrow morning.

The Colombia arrives from Hongkong this morning and will anchor off the China Merchants' Lower Wharf. The tender with passengers is to arrive at the Customs Jetty at noon.

Among the passengers leaving for San Francisco is Mr. P. E. Henry of the Messageries Maritimes. Yokohama passengers include Mr. E. B. Waite, manager for the Orient for Getz Brothers; Captain H. E. Morton and Mr. Edward Ezra and family.

## PROFITEERING DEFINED IN BILL IN COMMONS

### Opposition To Measure Fails And It Passes Second Reading 251 To 8

(Reuter's Service)

London, August 11.—In the House of Commons today, Sir Auckland Geddes, moved the second reading of the Profiteering Bill, defining profiteering as "Making an unreasonable large profit, all the circumstances of the case being known, by the sale of an article which was one of a kind in common use by or for the community."

Sir Auckland Geddes emphasised that the baneful effects of profiteering included the creation of social unrest which was materially contributing to disturbance and disorganisation of industrial life. The working classes were discouraged from producing freely because they felt they were lining the pockets of their employers.

**Gives Examples**

He gave instances of profiteering under which boots that could be purchased wholesale at fifteen shillings to twenty-five shillings were retailed at fifty shillings to seventy shillings a pair and also of a tender for repairing cottages amounting to £3,500 whereas £2,500 would provided an adequate profit. The Government intended to stop these things.

Sir Auckland Geddes acknowledged that the present high prices were not entirely due to profiteering. He admitted there would be very great difficulty in administering the bill but there would be greater dangers if the position was left untouched. He stated that Ireland was included in the measure.

**Opposition Develops**

Mr. Kennedy Jones moved the rejection of the bill. He thought it would be ineffective and it would be positively harmful to trade while it would create another vast expensive department, which at present was not desirable.

Sir John Rutherford seconded the rejection of the bill.

The ensuing debate was animated, the bill being much criticised, but many members supported it because its passage was bound to have a good moral effect, showing that the Government realised the need for speedy action.

**Passes Second Reading**

London, August 11.—The Profiteering bill passed its second reading by 251 votes to 8.

## ANFUITES WILL OPPOSE CLOSING OF PARLIAMENT

### Understood Wang Yi-tang Will Accept His Appointment As Chief Delegate

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, August 12.—The first definite break in the Peking political situation has occurred today with the appointment of Wang Yi-tang, Speaker of the House and leader in Parliament of the Anfu Club, as Chief Northern delegate to the internal peace conference. Owing to the repeated mistaken rumors afloat in Peking during the last month special confirmation of this appointment has been sought. The official report of the cabinet meeting today shows that after a special conference called today an order was sent to Wang Yi-tang announcing his appointment and ordering him to proceed to Shanghai. Further, a circular telegram was despatched to the provinces announcing the fact. That Mr. Wang will accept the post is indicated by the fact his appointment follows on the heels of a long interview held between him and the President yesterday. It is known also that for some days a great deal of negotiation has been going on between representatives of the various parties and cliques in Peking and personal representatives of Southern leaders. The conference of Anfu and Parliamentary leaders in Peitaiho, representative of the most powerful influences in the North, has kept in touch with the capital daily.

The Anfu Club, which has been gathering and concentrating its forces of late, has apparently now reached the point where it can present sufficient inducements to other groups to merge in their plans. The Anfus themselves are willing to compromise in view of the tangled situation which they are desirous of solving to their own credit. The activity of individual military leaders in the South who have been negotiating with Peking separately would indicate a disposition to compromise with the Anfu leaders.

In the report of Wang's conference with the President yesterday, it was stated that discussion was rife of possibilities of continuing the session of the Parliament and of settling internal questions. It was stated that Wang gave clearly the present stand of the Anfu Club on these points, expressing his willingness to work with the President for a solution. Following the talk Mr. Wang called a private conference of Anfu leaders to report his talk with the President. The results of this conference were a united opinion that the new Parliament must be continued in session, while Mr. Wang should accept the nomination as delegate. In this way Anfu power will sit firm in the saddle till the reorganisation of the country.

### REUTER'S IS IN DOUBT

Peking, August 12.—It is understood that the President has recently discussed the proposed appointment of Mr. Wang Yi-tang as Chief Northern Delegate to another Conference at Shanghai, that telegrams suggesting the appointment have been sent to the Southern Leaders, and that in the event of their agreement the appointment will be announced within a few days.

Several opponents of the Anfu Club believe that Mr. Wang would be able to secure the approval of the Club to terms which its members would unhesitatingly refuse if negotiated by anyone other than their Chairman, but it is thought doubtful whether the South will resume the conference with him.

## Double Local Fares On Three Big Lines

### Exchange Of Two For One Now Demanded By C.P.O.S., T.K.K. And Pacific Mail

Passengers rates from Shanghai to Hongkong, Manila and Japan ports and from Hongkong to Shanghai and Japan ports have been nearly doubled by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Canadian Ocean Services and Toyo Kisen Kaisha. The new tariff, which was put into effect yesterday, calls for a two-for-one exchange whereas the companies previously accepted local currency at the exchange rate for the day for the gold fares.

Pre-war exchange rates are now in effect and although the fares will continue to be quoted in United States Currency, payment will be at the exchange rate of 50 or two Mexican dollars for each American dollar.

The new rates in Shanghai or Hongkong dollars and the old gold-dollar rates follow:

| From S'hai To | New Rate | Old Rate |
|---|---|---|
| Hongkong | S'hai $99 | G.$49.50 |
| Manila | S'hai $90 | G.$45.00 |
| Kobe | S'hai $77 | G.$38.50 |
| Yokohama | S'hai $88 | G.$44.00 |
| **From Hongkong To** | | |
| Shanghai | H.K.$66 | G.$33.00 |
| Kobe | H.K.$132 | G.$66.00 |
| Yokohama | H.K.$143 | G.$71.50 |

Rates on the two intermediate steamers of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, which travel direct from Shanghai to Hongkong, are also boosted. The new tariff follows:

| From S'hai To | New Rate | Old Rate |
|---|---|---|
| Hongkong | S'hai $60.00 | G.$30.00 |
| Kobe | S'hai $60.00 | G.$30.00 |
| Nagasaki | S'hai $34.50 | G.$17.25 |
| Yokohama | S'hai $72.00 | G.$36.00 |
| **From Hongkong To** | | |
| Shanghai | H.K.$60 | G.$30 |
| Yokohama | H.K.$120 | G.$60 |
| Kobe | H.K.$108 | G.$54 |
| Nagasaki | H.K.$90 | G.$45 |

## Armored Cruiser To Asiatic Fleet

### U.S.S. Pueblo, Formerly The Colorado, Was Here In 1907; Has Left New York

The U.S.S. Pueblo, an armored cruiser of 13,680 tons, has been assigned to the Asiatic Fleet and has left New York for the Far East, it was learned yesterday. The Pueblo carries a complement of over 800 men.

The cruiser was one of the five big ships that made the trip around the world in 1907 and was anchored off Woosung for a week. The ship was then the U.S.S. Colorado but was relegated to the city class when names of states in the Union were given to dreadnoughts and super-dreadnoughts.

The Pueblo is 502 feet long, was completed early in 1907 and carries four eight-inch, 14 six-inch, 18 three-inch and 30 small guns. The cruiser is capable of a speed of 22 knots.

## TOKIO REPRESENTATIVE TO REPORT ON SHANTUNG

### Mr. Yoshizawa After Finishing Investigation Leaves Peking On Way To Japan

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, August 12.—Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese official who is making an investigation of Sino-Japanese relations, and who has just completed a tour of Shantung province, leaves Peking tomorrow for Japan where he will hand in a report of his study of conditions here. In an interview with a foreign correspondent today, Mr. Yoshizawa displayed an open and broad mind on Chinese affairs and a disposition to search painstakingly for the causes and the solution of international distrust.

At a recent meeting of Tsingtau merchants at which Mr. Yoshizawa was present, a long discussion as to Japan's future policy in Shantung occurred. The general opinion of the conference was in favor of a purely Japanese settlement, with a Chinese and foreign settlement in conjunction, as opposed to an international settlement. Mr. Yoshizawa seemed rather in favor personally of an international settlement, although he admitted the difficulties of maintaining the concession on an international basis deprived of the control of public utilities, formerly controlled by Germany for the support of the municipality and now taken over temporarily by Japan.

During his stay, Mr. Yoshizawa made an exhaustive study of the Japanese administration of public utilities, particularly waterworks, of mines and schools. With reference to the mines, he stated that those previously in the hands of the Germans automatically fell to the Japanese, while others since acquired and worked would be made a subject for future negotiation. Many obstacles exist to be overcome, the representative admitted, before a satisfactory settlement can be made between Japan and her neighbor. While concerned with the disadvantages to Japanese industry and occupation caused by the boycott in Shantung, Mr. Yoshizawa declared himself confident that all such popular opposition on the part of the Chinese residents would vanish when Japan's policy toward Shantung was announced and the general tension relieved.

Mr. Yoshizawa can be counted upon to take back a sympathetic and scholarly report. He has gained an enviable reputation for honesty and broadmindedness among foreign and Chinese observers by his investigatory work in Korea, where he carried out a survey which was the main backing for the Tokio government's reform program for Korea.

PHONE WEST 189
FORD HIRE SERVICE
Oriental Motor Company
77 ROUTE VALLON

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## Lawn Bowls

**Championship Semi-Final**

The semi-final of the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Patrs Championship will be played on the S.L.B.C. rinks at 5 o'clock this afternoon when Messrs. A. A. Malcolm and W. T. Bissett, present holders, will meet Messrs. J. Burnside and G. B. Stormes.

**Special Rink Competition**

There will be a special rink competition at the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club at 5 p.m. today. Four prizes have been presented by a member to be given the rink winning by the greatest percentage of points. The following rinks have been drawn:

Rink No. 1
J. C. Macdougall (skip) — Alex Samson (skip)
R. T. Bowermann — V. Grundy
L. W. C. Lorden — Dr. Merrins
J. Dewar — P. M. Scott

Rink No. 2
Albert Taylor (skip) — J. T. Disselduff (skip)
J. J. Sheridan — J. Valentine
F. Large — O. H. Blackburn
W. N. C. Allen — J. Buckley

Rink No. 3
R. Simmons (skip) — J. C. Thompson (skip)
G. L. Campbell — E. Payne
E. C. Emmett — C. W. Marshall
H. H. Fowler — F. A. Sampson

Rink No. 4
A. D. Bell (skip) — J. D. Gains (skip)
J. Munro — J. Frost
T. E. Trueman — C. P. Dawson
W. B. Pitt — D. M. Graham

Rink No. 6
Ellis Hunter (skip) — F. L. Marshall (skip)
C. J. Head — S. Hammond
G. MacSweeny — D. McDonald
W. A. Turnbull — A. W. McCallum

Rink No. 7
W. D. McCallum (skip) — R. G. H. Cole (skip)
J. McGavin — J. Park
S. M. S. Gubbay — F. T. Norbury
W. O. Ogden — H. G. Manwaring

Reserves.—N. W. Pesch and J. D. Wells.

**S.L.B.C. v. Engineers' Institute Tomorrow**

Tomorrow at 5 p.m. the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club will meet the Marine Engineers' Institute on the S.L.B.C. greens.

## Today's Cricket

**Police v. S. R. C.**

The Police cricketers meet the Shanghai Recreation Club on the latter's grounds this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The following will represent the Police:

K. J. McEuen, Capt. Barrett, R. M. J. Martin, F. L. Wainwright, S. C. Young, W. B. Fairbairn, G. Sale, J. G. Adams, W. J. McDermott and two Recruits.

Reserves—D. Webb, C. Higgs and J. W. Chadderton.

**S. C. C. v. Navy**

The Shanghai Cricket Club will play a Navy team at 2:15 p.m. today on the Police Ground. The S. C. C. team will be as follows:

R. Bauld, G. H. G. Caulton, G. A. Davies-Colley, A. R. C. Fulton, C. H. James, W. H. Leslie, G. S. Scott, H. S. Wavell, F. W. Clifton, K. W. Tribe and J. Cameron (Capt.).

Reserves—G. W. Hawkins and D. A. W. Heron.

**Parsees v. Customs**

The Parsee Cricket Club meets the Customs Cricket Club on the grounds of the former at 2:30 p.m. today. The following will play for the Parsees:

C. H. Bhoora, M. D. Daji, E. D. Damri, M. H. Kavarana, R. H. Ragi, (Captain), K. C. Sharkari, C. B. Sethna, R. F. Shroff, S. F. Shroff, B. D. Tata and R. Viccajee.

Reserves—H. Eduljee and N. S. Karanjia.

**S. C. C. Inter-Club Match**

On the Shanghai Cricket Club ground at 2:15 p.m. there will be an inter-club match between teams composed of members whose initials run from A to L and from M to Z.

The teams will be as follows:

"A" to "L" Team—W. E. Anderson W. C. G. Clifford, A. H. Leslie, E. G Barnes, C. R. S. Cooper, R. Grimshaw C. Knight, H. Langley, W. O. Lancaster, S. J. Deeks, E. G. B. Love: (Capt.).

"M" to "Z" Team—J. M. Pearson, T. C. G. Pearson, C. E. M. Thomson. E. G. Norman, W. J. Monk, G. Taylor, D. Yates, W. S. Read, H. Middleton R. J. Tippin, E. W. Stagg (Capt.).

## Today's Band Programs

Performances by the Public Band will be given today, weather permitting, programs as follow:

(a) in the Public Recreation Ground at 5:30 p.m.:

1. March—My Soldier Boy. Ridgood
2. Overture—La Dane Blanche Rodeldicu
3. Waltz—Cissie ..... Prout
4. Selection—La Vie Parisionne Offenbach
5. Song—The Promise of Life Cowen
6. Selection—The Messenger Boy ..... Caryll

(b) in the Public Garden at 9 p.m.:

1. March—The King's Guard. Keith
2. Overture—Elizia and Ciandia Mercadante
3. Waltz—Toujours ou Jamadis Waldteufel
4. Selection—La Fille de Madame Angot ..... Lecocq
5. (a) One Step—When the Lilies Bloom in France Again ..... Cobb
   (b) Fox Trot—Ludera .. Shannon
6. Waltz—Babe ..... Vessey
7. (a) Cavotte—Muriel .. Amillon
   (b) One Step—Peter Girk. Cobb
8. Selection—Trovista ..... Verdi

A. de Keyzer, Conductor-in-Charge.

# TRANSPACIFIC FLIGHT WILL TAKE PLACE SOON

### Rules Issued Giving Limits Of Time And Starting And Landing Places

San Francisco, July 13.—Very definite steps towards the carrying out of the transpacific airplane flights, for which a $50,000 prize has been offered by Mr. Thos. Ince of Los Angeles, are now being taken and the fact that the rules make it compulsory for the contestants for this prize to finish their flights before the end of next February makes early action a fairly certain thing.

According to the rules just issued by Sidney Bibbers, secretary of the Pacific Aero Club at San Francisco, the flight is to be confined between the months of September, 1919, and February, 1920, and contestants must complete the transpacific journey within 208 hours from the time of starting.

In the event that no contestant shall successfully complete the transpacific flight the contestant starting either from the aviation field or the hydro aeroplane station of Thomas H. Ince at Venice, California, who shall have reached the Hawaiian islands in the shortest length of time shall be awarded $10,000.

Should none of the contestants complete a flight to the Hawaiian islands, the one who shall fly the farthest in the direction of the islands shall be awarded $5,000.

The contest is open to persons of any nationality holding an aviator's pilot license issued by any accredited aero club affiliated with the Federation Aeronautique Internationale, or to persons who have been so rated by any military or naval establishment.

The entry form, which must be accompanied by an entrance fee of $500 must be sent to the secretary of the Pacific Aero Club, Monadnock buildings, San Francisco, at least fourteen days before the entrant makes his first attempt. No entrance fee will be required of any military or naval contestant. Foreign entries will make application to the clubs in their respective countries which are affiliated with the Federation Aeronautique Internationale.

No part of the entrance fees are to be received by Ince, who has agreed to pay the prizes and has appointed the city of Venice to act as trustee of the prize money. All such entrance fees will be applied toward payment of the expenses of the Pacific Aero Club in conducting the contest. Any balance not so expended will be refunded to the contestants pro rata.

The start of contestants may be made from land or water but in the latter case the contestants must cross the coast line at the beginning and end of the flight. The time will be taken from the moment of leaving the land or crossing the coast line. Each contestant shall advise the Pacific Aero Club of the proposed date and time of his start, and all starts must be made under the supervision of officials of this organisation.

Ninety-five percent of the mileage traveled from starting point to finish must be accomplished in the air. Barographs, officially sealed, shall be attached to each aircraft before starting and opened only in the presence of an accredited representative of the Pacific Aero Club. The recordings of these barographs shall determine the air mileage actually traveled.

Towing is not prohibited, and stops and landings, either on the water or any point en route, may be made by the contestants.

## Unclaimed Telegrams

Commercial Pacific Cable Co.

Aug. 14.—Abraham Silberstein Shanghai, San Francisco.
" 15.—R. Pollak Shanghai, New York.

# London Labor Paper Prints Army Secrets

### Daily Herald Publishes Order Issued To Commanders Prohibiting Its Circulation

London, July 3.—The Daily Herald which is the only labor daily in the British Isles, and which is an unofficial organ of British labor, has just apparently won its latest point in the month-long duel with the British War Office and officialdom.

Several days ago the Herald printed a story that military commanders of the British Army of Occupation in Germany were prohibiting the paper from reaching the enlisted men. This morning the Herald prints the following detail of an alleged secret order to that effect:

**Confidential To All Units**

"Bundles containing copies of The Daily Herald newspaper are being received at the railhead. If addressed to units under command will you please insure that no copies are issued to the troops and give instructions for them to be collected and burnt at your brigade Post Office under supervision of an officer. It is important that the collecting and burning of these papers involve as little publicity as possible."

Today in the House of Commons W. Lund will question Winston Churchill, Secretary of State for War, about the matter. This is the second time The Herald has printed a secret military order which the Labor Party and the trade unions have been able to use advantageously in political fights. The first was some weeks ago when the "triple alliance" of three great unions of railwaymen, miners, and transport workers threatened to strike. The order was one sent to officers of the forces in England asking them, among other things, to find out and report on the attitude of the enlisted men regarding possible assignment to Russian theaters of war, and what they would do in event of a strike, if required to break it.

Pointed questions were asked by labor members in the House of Commons and the War Office admitted authenticity of the order which called forth a vigorous protest from the trade unions and labor and Socialist organisations all over the country.

The mystery of the fight is how The Herald is obtaining such secret orders. The persons giving out the documents is liable to some years' imprisonment under the wartime Defense of the Realm act, which is still in force, and under the pre-war Official Secrets act.

It is not believed that any officer is guilty of revealing the secrets. The most likely theory is that one or more clerks with Socialist or radical ideas are employed where these orders are filed or in the office through which they pass, and that they made copies.

There is considerable interest in what may happen to The Herald if publication of such matter continues. But the authorities do not wish to give the labor party any more political ammunition than it already has.

## Baseball Today

The U.S.S. Albany and Shanghai are to play at the Race Course this afternoon. The game is scheduled to start at three o'clock with Gill opposing Hutto on the mound. Crow will probably be out of the game and this will put Cooper on third and French at second base.

## CRICKET IN ENGLAND

(Reuter's Service)

London, August 12.—Cricket: Notts beat Sussex by an innings and thirty-nine runs.

Kent beat Hants by an innings and thirty-nine runs.

Somerset v. Essex drawn.

Surrey v. Yorkshire drawn.


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| "A"—10" | Carriage - | Mex. $143.00 |
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In Firestone Tyres there is an extra amount of cushion stock and more rubber between fabric layers. This means greater wear resistance, as each layer is protected imfrointernal friction.

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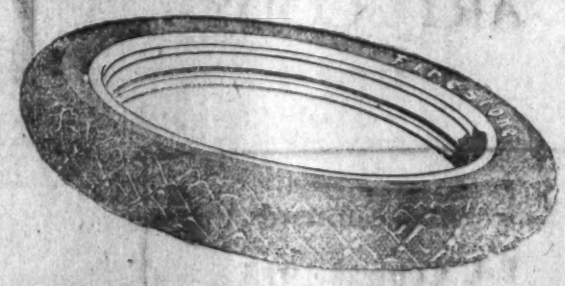

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a2, Jinkee Road — Phone: Central 3809

# WETS AND DRYS IN U.S. GRIP IN FIERCE BATTLE

## Violent Struggle Opens When Prohibitionists Act Unexpectedly In House

Washington, July 9.—The fight to outlaw light wines and beer was launched in the House yesterday when the "drys" succeeded in getting up the prohibition enforcement bill over the protest of the "wets" and a number of unexpected reinforcements, who charged that unfair advantage was being taken of the absence of nearly half the members.

Contrary to expectations of all "wets" and many "drys," who thought it would be impossible to begin consideration of the measure before Thursday, the rules committee reported out a special rule making it in order for immediate consideration.

The vote on the adoption of this rule, considered as a test of strength, showed the "drys" in overwhelming majority.

Party lines were obliterated and the vote was 235 to 49. The "wets" claim a large number of their supporters are absent from the city and will not be back in time to vote for the amendments they expect to offer.

**Wets Try Filibuster**

Consideration of the bill consumed the entire day. It was to be resumed Thursday and extend over to Friday until the twelve hours allowed for discussion is completed.

Reading of the measure for amendment under the five-minute rule then will extend into next week. It is not likely that a final vote can be taken before Tuesday.

The "wets" acknowledged yesterday that they will use every possible parliamentary means to prolong consideration of the bill. They started a filibuster while the rule was up and continued it during general debate in the committee of the whole.

Points of no quorum requiring roll-call were raised three times and moves were made to delay the progress of the bill.

The "drys" finally stopped the filibuster for the time being by keeping a quorum present in the hall. They declared last night that when the bill comes up again they will be prepared to resist all dilatory tactics.

**Drys Receive Shock**

The "drys" received a shock during the debate on the rule when Representative Pou of North Carolina, and ranking Democratic member of the Rules Committee, a life long advocate of prohibition, charged that the proposed legislation is the most drastic and oppressive ever considered by Congress. He said:

"In all the history of this government there has never been a more drastic, more far-reaching and, in my humble judgment, a more oppressive measure than this bill."

He said the pending bill "makes practically everything a violation of the law." He asserted that "the old woman at home who makes a quart of blackberry wine for her own use can be prosecuted and sent to jail."

**Says It Is Wrong**

Representative Griffin, Democrat of New York, vigorously denied the assertion of the "drys" that "this bill represents the wishes of a majority of the people of the United States."

"And yet," he continued, "you are going to pass this important measure with half the members not here. I tell you it is wrong. But the men behind prohibition are astute politicians."

Others favoring the adoption of the rule were Representatives Cantrill, Democrat of Kentucky; Fess, Republican, Ohio; and Green of Iowa. Representative Sabbath, Democrat, of Illinois, opposed the rule and Representative Walsh of Massachusetts urged separate consideration of the war-time prohibition enforcement legislation.

Mr. Sabbath declared the United States is the most moral country in the world. He said those who contend that the soldiers are in favor of prohibition are mistaken.

**Views Of Soldiers**

"I know that ninety percent of the returning soldiers are against prohibition," he said.

In opening general debate, Representative Volstead of the Judiciary Committee, in charge of the bill, warned opponents of the measure that after the legislation has been in operation for a few years, "you will be apologizing for what you have said and done against this bill."

"I said in this House once before," said Representative Gallivan of Massachusetts, "that liquor has more enemies in public and more friends in private than any other substance in the world.

"I thought then that my statement hit that Congress fairly in the face but this one beats it to death.

"You are riding rough shod now but you won't get away with it. You won't be running on a League of Nations platform next time. You will be asked if you will vote for a two percent, three percent or five percent liquor bill. The percentage of alcohol people will be allowed to drink and their beverages will be injected in every party platform in the future."

### Passengers Departed

Per C.M. s.s. Luenyi for Hankow: Mr. P. W. Massay.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow for Weihaiwei: Mr. and Mrs. E. H. McMichael, Mrs. Wallace, Miss Lnom, Mrs. G. H. Richards and 2 children; for Chefoo: Mrs. McIntosh, Mr. and Mrs. Landes, Mrs. Pramo and 3 children, Mr. F. Mayers; for Tientsin: Misses Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. L. Handlette, Messrs. Watson, Clements, F. H. Howe, Stellingwerff, Philips, H. S. Openshaw.

### Passengers Arrived

Per B.L. s.s. Aratoon Apcar from Singapore: Lieuts. Folds, Reeves and Ferguson; from Calcutta: Mr. H. V. Harris: In transit: Singapore to Kobe: Mrs. Van Rooyen.

Per C.N. s.s. Tean from Hongkong: Sergeants J. W. Edgar and Dunston, Privates R. B. Chilton, E. Carcadden, J. W. Franklin, S. Brown, W. Brown, W. Gee, A. Ward, E. Wolme, Brown and P. McKeown, Messrs. H. W. Brook, W. Hall, J. A. Tsaacks, G. Matchman, A. Norton, D. B. Ross, K. M. Tinkler, J. M. Watson, A. J. Waday, E. E. Pilbean, E. L. Gladwise, A. J. Coghlan.

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo: Mr. C. H. Tricker.

### Launch Services

**TODAY**

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 1:30 p.m.

**TOMORROW**

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the N.Y.K. s.s. Inaba Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m.

**Tuesday, August 19, 1919.**

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 4 p.m.

**Friday, August 22, 1919.**

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk will leave the Customs Jetty at 3:00 p.m.

**Monday, August 25, 1919.**

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon will leave the M.M. Jetty (French Bund) at 9 a.m.


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# PARISIEN CAFE

To conform with U. S. Postal regulations all advertisements of Wines, Spirits and Liquors have been removed.

Business and Official - - Notices - -

(Second Section)

# THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

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Replies must be called for

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**MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION**
No. 2642
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The attention of the Public is particularly directed to the following Notice issued by the Health Department:—

## CHOLERAIC DIARRHOEA

Caused by Food Infected by the Excretions of a Previous Case

## HOW TO PREVENT

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Nothing that has not been recently cooked, boiled or otherwise sterilised.

**DO NOT CONSUME**

1. Fruit, vegetables, salads, melons, etc., which have not been cooked or otherwise sterilised.
2. Food on which flies have settled.
3. Milk or cream which has not been boiled or sterilised.
4. Ice-cream unless made from boiled materials.
5. Water which has not been boiled or filtered through a germ-proof filter, the candle of which should be boiled once a week regularly.
6. Aerated waters or other drinks unless of the best quality.

**FRUITS, TOMATOES, ETC., CAN BE STERILISED**

so that they can be safely eaten raw, and without spoiling the flavour, by dipping for a few seconds in briskly boiling water.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
*Secretary.*

Council Room,
Shanghai, August 7, 1919.
74846

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 14

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL**

We have this day removed our offices from No. 5 Siking Road to No. 1A Canton Road.

**The China Commercial Co.**
24925

**NOTICE**

Notice is hereby given that the Bill of Lading per S.S. "Hsin Lee" for Dairy issued by the Ningpo Shaohsing S. N. Co., Ltd. today, has been lost. The Undermentioned B/Ls are notified as cancelled.

| B/L No. | Marked | Pkgs. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 71 | H K | 1 | Cotton thread |
| | „ | 5 | Iron Bed |
| | „ | 1 | Tea leaf |
| | „ | 1 | Nankeen |
| | „ | 1 | Brass Gong |
| | „ | 1 | Joss stick |
| 72 | Y C T | 6 | Nankeen |
| 73 | H K | 3 | P. Goods |
| 75 | H M S | 7 | „ |
| 76 | „ | 1 | Satin |
| 78 | H K | 30 | Fly Cotton |
| 79 | „ | 1 | Sago |
| 79 | „ | 10 | Sweet Meats |
| 80 | „ | 1 | Satin |
| | „ | 11 | S. P. Goods |
| 81 | „ | 2 | P. Goods |
| | „ | 1 | Nankeen |
| 46 | S. S. C. | 5 | Store |
| 48 | „ | 1 | Soap |
| | „ | 8 | Store |
| 49 | „ | 16 | Leather |
| 28 | M | 6 | P. Goods |
| 66 | E. D. S. | 1 | Blue Ink, etc. |
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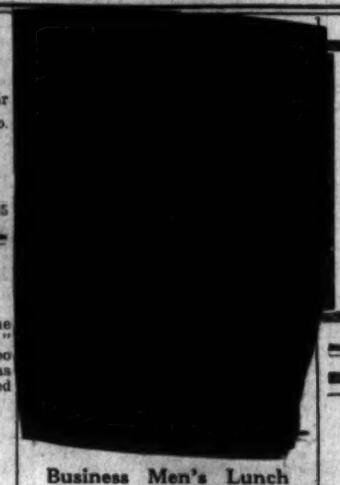


**Business Men's Lunch**
at
**Sullivan's Candy Store**
every day (excepting Sunday)
11.30 a.m. until 2 p.m.
Price 60 cts.

**WHARFAGE & STORAGE RATES**

On and after September 1st an increase of 15% on the existing Wharfage, Landing, and Storage rates will be charged, excepting for those goods for which Landing Accounts have been issued.

All rebates hitherto allowed will be withdrawn after August 31st, excepting on existing contracts made in writing and still in force at that date.

At the Pootung Wharves a rebate of 7½% will be granted on the Receiving, Storing, and Delivery charges.

Revised tariffs for Wharfage, Landing, and the Storage charges are being drawn up, and will be published in early November, the new tariffs coming into force as from January 1st, 1920.

Changkahpang Wharves. The Mitsubishi Co.
China Merchants' Wharves.
Holt's Wharf.
Kaiyosha's Pootung Wharf.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha's Wharves.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Wharves.
Robert Dollar Co.'s Wharf.
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Wharves.
24814

**TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE HIGH EXCHANGE**

Carry a Gold Dollar Account

WITH

**AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY**

No. 8 Kiukiang Road

# Power Economy

Electric motors solve the problem of maximum production.
The correct answer to the power question is:

**USE ELECTRIC MOTORS**

The electric motor is universally acknowledged to be the most reliable and most convenient form of power; if also electricity from the Municipal supply be used, electric motors will be found to be more economical than any other power.

**MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT**
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. CENTRAL 2660.

FOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN

**METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES**

PHONE OR WRITE TO

**W. Z. ZEE & SONS**

BROADWAY-SHANGHAI PHONE: NORTH 1468

## HANDY—EFFICIENT

"Model 2 X"

**The Satellite Typewriter-Stand**

is made of metal with a 16×16" oak top. It is just the right size to hold the typewriter only, and can conveniently be used in connection with any flat or roll top desk. Because it can be elevated or lowered to suit the individual operator, it increases efficiency from 10% to 20%.

We also have the Model 2 EXT with extension shelves and check table.

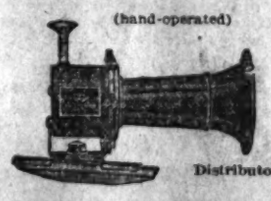
DURABLE
IMPOSSIBLE TO CAPSIZE

**THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.**

Phone: Central 4778 — SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT — 22 Nanking Road, Shanghai — Cable Add.: Mackbouck

*Stewart* **WARNING SIGNAL**

(hand-operated)



is the superior of any hand-operated horn made, no matter what the price may be. It always makes them PAY ATTENTION!

Distributors and Service Station for China of Stewart Products

**The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.**

## THE BARGAIN STORE

104-105 SZECHUEN ROAD.

American merchandise just arrived, comprising the following articles:—

Tennis Shoes for Gentlemen and Children; Girls' Dresses and Boys' Suits, Hosiery, Underwear, Shirts, Neckwear, Socks, Garters, and a variety of other goods, which will be disposed of regardless of price.

104-105 SZECHUEN ROAD. (OPP. HOPKINS BUTCHERY)
24945

**Prof. J. K. Seto**
Turkish Bath and Massage Establishment
25 N. Szechuen Road, Shanghai.
Tel. North 2768

**HONMA HOSPITAL**
No. 8a Miller Road. Tel. N. 2961

DR. K. HONMA
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases
Confinements, Surgery
X-Ray and Diathermy
Examination with Uretroscope
Skin Diseases
Massage Treatment

**Dr. med. F. T. Kiang**
*Physician and Surgeon*
(Formerly Assistant at the Surgical University Clinic of Berlin)
Specialist in veneral diseases.
Office: 85 Szechuen Road.
Consultation Hours: 2-4 p.m.
Telephone: No. C. 3844.

**Dr. James Yuking's**
Office for Venereal Diseases is now removed to 73 NANKING ROAD.
Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily and by appointment.
Special consideration to men in uniform.

## APARTMENTS

**Connaught House**
8 Quinsan Gardens.

To let, with board, a comfortable room with bath room attached, suitable for two persons. Also one small room.
Apply Mrs. G. POLLOCK.

**TO LET**

From July 18th, one large front room, with verandah and bathroom, facing the Park, very cool in summer; and also one small room. Apply to Mrs. Weinstock, 15 Quinsan Gardens, Tel. North 482.

TO let from September 1st, large comfortable newly furnished rooms equally appropriate for summer and winter. All modern comforts. For particulars apply to Box 259, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, single rooms, well-furnished, suitable for bachelors. Terms moderate, 6 Quinsan Gardens.
24946 A. 17

TO LET, very nice furnished room, with bathroom attached. 34 Markham Road.
24932 A.17

TO LET, in French family, one room with bathroom, with or without board. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 238, THE CHINA PRESS.
24916 A.16

HOTEL MOKANSHAN, rooms, with board, to let.
24889 A.16

## APARTMENTS WANTED

AMERICAN, with wife and two children aged 6 and 3, would like board with private family. Frenchtown or Western district. Can give local references. Apply to Box 258, THE CHINA PRESS.
24913 A. 16

## MISCELLANEOUS

BUSINESS MAN leaving on Saturday for Vladivostok will execute any business commissions. Reply to Box 263, THE CHINA PRESS.
24942

WANTED, partner with $20,000 to $25,000, by a well-established concern. Lucrative business, with excellent prospects. Capital wanted to meet increased business. Apply to Box 244, THE CHINA PRESS.
24924 A.17

## MATRIMONY

MATRIMONY, young man (Portuguese), of 28 years, would like to meet young Japanese lady. Please enclose photo, which will be treated strictly confidentially. Apply to Box 243, THE CHINA PRESS.
24923 A.24

## SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, stenographer-typist for editorial and general office work. Apply in person, Chinese Recorder, No. 5 Quinsan Gardens.
24948 A. 19

WANTED, an experienced stenotypist for one month. State salary and references. Apply to Box 262, THE CHINA PRESS.
24952 A. 17

WANTED, experienced Chinese architectural draftsman, capable of drawing and detailing foreign houses. Apply in writing, stating age, experience and salary expected, to Box 250, THE CHINA PRESS.
24934 A.17

WANTED stenographer (female), with import and export firm, good salary to commence. Reply with reference to Box 240, THE CHINA PRESS.
24920 A.16

## SITUATION WANTED

INTELLIGENT Chinese youth seeks position, salesman or general office work; any reasonable salary accepted. Good references. Apply to Box 256, THE CHINA PRESS.
24951 A. 16

YOUNG Chinese law-graduate, with good English knowledge, desires clerical position in lawyer's office or any business house. Apply to Box 249, THE CHINA PRESS.
24933 A.17

YOUNG Chinese, University graduate, wants position as teacher, translator, or office assistant. Speaks several dialects, and has no objection to outport. Apply to Box 239, THE CHINA PRESS.
24917 A.16

A CHINESE typist, with nine years' experience, seeks extra work after 5 p.m. Please write to Box 230, THE CHINA PRESS.
24899 A.17

## OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES for rent, Central district. Ten rooms, elevator service. Apply to Box 260, THE CHINA PRESS.
24949

## EDUCATIONAL

A young man wants English lessons and boarding (inclusive) with respectable persons. Apply to Box 218, THE CHINA PRESS.
24947 A. 16

YOUNG lady desires to improve her English with competent lady teacher. Apply to Box No. 248, THE CHINA PRESS.
24931 A. 17

## HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, 20 Yates Road, detached eight-roomed residence, tennis, garage, stabling. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
24749

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road, excellent residence of four large and three small rooms. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
24750

## Exchange and Mart

SACCHARINE for sale, Monsanto Brand, crystal form, 500 strength; moderate terms. Apply in writing or in person to Mr. A. Rosenberg, c/o American Trading Co., 53 Szechuen Road, or Mr. Semenoff, 21 Dent Road.
24944 A. 19

FOR SALE, Chase and Baker piano-player, with 150 rolls of music in good order. Trial invited. Any reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Box 261, THE CHINA PRESS.
24950 A. 22

FOR SALE, 500 gallons fine neutral spirits. Also a good Corona typewriter. Apply to Box 251, THE CHINA PRESS.
24935 A.19

FOR immediate sale, one pen of Plymouth Rock chickens (7 hens and one rooster); one pen of Black Minorcas (3 hens and one rooster); one pen of Rhode Island Reds (4 hens and one rooster). Apply to Box 252, THE CHINA PRESS.
24936 A.17

POLICE DOG for sale, 9 months old. A. 1. pedigree. Apply to Box 253 THE CHINA PRESS.
24936 A.17

INDIAN motor-cycle, big twin. Prestolite. Bosch magneto. Leaving next week. Bargain at $150. Apply to Box 255, THE CHINA PRESS.
24933 A.16

# Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital ..... £2,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £2,100,000

*Head Office:*
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

*Court of Directors:*
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

*Bankers:*
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister and Parrs Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

*Agencies and Branches:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Iloilo | Puket |
| Bangkok | Ipoh | Rangoon |
| Batavia | Karachi | Saigon |
| Bombay | Klang | Seremban |
| Calcutta | Kobe | Singapore |
| Canton | Kuala-Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Cebu | Madras | Sourabaya |
| Colombo | Manila | Taiping |
| Delhi | Medan | (F. M. S. |
| Haiphong | New York | Tavoy (Lower |
| Hankow | Peking | Burma) |
| Hongkong | Penang | Tientsin |
| | Yokohama | |

Shanghai Branch 13 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

*Succursales et Agences:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank.k | Hanoi | Saigon |
| Battambang | Hongkong | Shanghai |
| Canton | Mengtze | Singapore |
| Djibouti | Noumea | Tientsin |
| Dondichery | Peking | Tourane |
| Haiphong | Papoete | |
| Hankoou | Pnom-Penh | |

*Bankers:*
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

## The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

P. C. KONG,
Manager.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/- $15,000,000
Silver ..... 21,000,000
$36,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors ..... $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
*Court of Directors:*
J. A. Plummer, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

*Chief Manager.*
Hongkong—N. J. Sraas.

*Branches and Agencies:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Ipoh | Penang |
| Bangkok | Johore | Rangoon |
| Batavia | Kobe | Saigon |
| Bombay | Kuala-Lumpur | S. Francisco |
| Calcutta | London | Shanghai |
| Canton | Lyons | Singapore |
| Colombo | Malacca | Sourabaya |
| Foochow | Manila | Tientsin |
| Hankow | Nagasaki | Tsingtao |
| Harbin | New York | Vladivostock |
| Iloilo | Peking | Yokohama |

*London Bankers:*
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

*Shanghai Branch:* 12, The Bund.
*Sub-Agency:* 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

| | Roubles. |
|---|---|
| Capital (fully-paid) .... | 55,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | 26,960,000 |
| | Kug. Tls. |
| Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government .. | 2,500,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | 1,750,000 |

*Head office:* Petrograd.
*Paris office:* 9 Rue Boudreau.
*London office:* 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

*Bankers:*
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Sciete Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Hailar | Nicolayewsk |
| Chanchun | Hankow | O/Amur |
| (Kwan-chendze) | Harbin | Peking |
| | Hongkong | Shanghai |
| Chefoo | Manchouli | Tientsin |
| Dairen (Dalny) | Newchwang | Vladivostock |
| | | Yokohama |

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZLERSKI.
G. CARRERE.
Managers for Asia.

## The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital ..... $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... 291,347.41

*Head Office: Shanghai*
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Central 2650
General Office: Central 2613 & 2614

*Branches:*
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Y according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit grant on approved securities.

Savings Accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIN, Sub-Manager.
C. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-Up Capital ..... £2,000,000
Reserves ..... £431,890

Head office: BRUSSELS
London: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Branches: Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking, Tientsin,
Agents:
New York: 31 Pine Street
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

*President:*
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Societe Generale de Belgique

*Bankers:*
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Lyons: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Marseilles: Banque Nationale de Credit.
New York: Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS.
Manager.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

## Commercial Bank of China

*Head Office:* SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

## 中 華 匯 業 銀 行 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)

Statutes approved by the Government in 1918.

*Head Office:* Tientsin

Subscribed Capital .....$2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital .....$1,020,000
Reserve Fund .....$ 20,000

*Acting Managing Director:*
NIEH CHI-WEI

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tientsin | Chinkiang | Ichang |
| Shanghai | Soochow | Changsha |
| Peking | Wusieh | Shasi |
| Hankow | Hangchow | Wuhu |
| Nanking | Ningpo | London |
| Yangchow | Shaoshing | New York |
| Hsuchow | Canton | San Francisco |
| Pengpu | Hongkong | Boston |
| Changchun | Changteh | Tokio |
| Antung | Chengchow | Kobe |
| Kiuklang | Tsinkiangpu | Osaka |
| | Yokohama | |

And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S. 441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2418 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
W. D. ZAU, Sub-Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

*Head Office:*
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus ...U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits .U.S. $2,563,000.00

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.
*London Office:*
38 Bishopsgate, E. C.
*San Francisco Office:*
232 Montgomery Street.

*Far Eastern Branches*
China: Shanghai, Peking Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Rangoon Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

*West Indian and Central American Branches:*
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon.
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso, Vladivostock.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1a, Kiukiang Road.

## THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid) H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund ..... H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Canton | Bangkok | San Francisco |
| Batavia | Bombay | Colombo |
| New York | Manila | Samarang |
| London | Singapore | Calcutta |
| Honolulu | Rangoon | Yokohama |
| Sourabaya | Canada, etc. | |

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

## BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.
Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

## Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

*Head Office:* YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .. Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 28,000,000

*London Bankers:*
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

*Branches and Agencies*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Batavia | Los Angeles | Seattle |
| Bombay | London | Shanghai |
| Buenos Ayres | Lyons | Shimonoseki |
| Calcutta | Manila | Singapore |
| Changchun | Mukden | Sourabaya |
| Dalny | Nagasaki | Sydney |
| Hankow | Newchwang | Tientsin |
| Harbin | New York | Tokio |
| Hongkong | Osaka | Tsinanfu |
| Honolulu | Peking | Tsingtau |
| Kaiyuen | Rangoon | Valdivostock |
| Kobe | S. Francisco | |

*SHANGHAI BRANCH*
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

## The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

[redacted]

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

## Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 75,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 25,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .....£1,500,000
Paid up Capital ..... 750,000
Reserve Fund ..... 700,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Howrah | Madras |
| Calcutta | Handy | Penang |
| Colombo | Karachi | Port Louis |
| Delhi | Kota Bahru | (Mauritius) |
| Galle | (Kelantan) | Rangoon |
| Hongkong | Kuala Lumpur | Shanghai |
| | Singapore | |

*Shanghai Branch.*
EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and an Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager
26 The Bund.

Resources: Pesos 248,000,000

## Philippine National Bank

No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai

Telephone: Central 2741

Head Office: MANILA

BRANCHES:
37 Broadway, New York, and throughout the Philippines.

Correspondents at principal cities in the Orient, United States and Europe.

CHECKING AND SAVING ACCOUNTS: FIXED DEPOSIT
Exchange Bought and Sold
Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit
Travellers' Checks

## Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 12,760,238 (about £1,063,357)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
*Agencies in Holland:*
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

*Branches:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bandjermasin | Modan | Singapore |
| Bandoeng | Padang | Soerabaya |
| Cheribon | Palembang | Soerakarta |
| Djember | Pekalongan | Tebing-Tinggi |
| Djokjakarta | Penang | Tegal |
| Hongkong | Pontianak | Telok-Betong |
| Kota-Radja | Rangoon | Tjilatjap |
| Langsa | Semarang | Weltevreden |
| Makassar | | |

*London Bankers:*
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

## Banking Service with AMERICA —direct and personal

EXPORTERS or importers now engaged in, or thinking of, trade with America would do well to consider not only the special nature of our facilities, but also the personal interest we take in every one of our customers' transactions.

First of all, we offer *direct* banking service—without intermediary dealings, or unnecessary delays.

Equally important is our *personal* service. Every transaction is followed through, both here and in America, by our own representatives with a personal interest, the value of which is evident in the service rendered.

May we talk with you about America?

Central Office in the Far East:
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Corner Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads
Other branches in
Hankow—Hongkong—Peking—Tientsin

## Asia Banking Corporation
New York
CAPITAL U.S. $2,000,000 SURPLUS U.S. $500,000

STOCKHOLDING BANKS
Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco
Bankers' Trust Company, New York City
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington

## Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on August 12, 1919.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Butcher's Meat** | | |
| Beef | per lb. | 14-20 |
| Mutton | ,, | 16-20 |
| Pork | ,, | 25-30 |
| Veal | ,, | 25-30 |
| **Fish** | | |
| Bream | per lb. | none |
| Cod | ,, | 16-18 |
| Mandarin | ,, | 50-60 |
| Mackerel | ,, | 25-30 |
| Pomfret | ,, | 20-25 |
| Salmon | ,, | none |
| Samli | ,, | none |
| Soles | ,, | none |
| **Game, Poultry And Eggs** | | |
| Deer | each | none |
| Duck | ,, | 50-70 |
| Eggs | per doz. | 18-20 |
| Fowl | per lb. | 20-22 |
| Geese | each | 60-80 |
| Pigeons | ,, | 18-20 |
| Quail | ,, | none |
| Snipe | ,, | none |
| Teal | ,, | none |
| Turkey | per lb. | 45-50 |
| **Fruit** | | |
| Apricots | per lb. | none |
| Apples | ,, | 8-12 |
| Bananas | ,, | 6-7 |
| Figs | per doz. | 5-10 |
| Lemons | each | 6-8 |
| Lichees | per lb. | none |
| Mangoes | each | none |
| Oranges | per doz. | $1.20 |
| Peaches | per lb. | 10-15 |
| Pears | ,, | 8-12 |
| Persimmons | ,, | none |
| Peeboes | ,, | none |
| Plums | per lb. | $-10 |
| Pumeloes | each | 15-20 |
| Pineapples | ,, | none |
| Strawberries | per lb. | none |
| Walnuts | ,, | 6-8 |
| **Vegetables** | | |
| Artichokes | each | none |
| Asparagus | per doz. | 20-30 |
| Broad Beans | per lb. | 4-5 |
| Beetroot | per bunch | 2-3 |
| Bamboo Shoots | per lb. | none |
| Cabbage | each | 5-10 |
| Carrots | per bunch | 2-3 |
| Cauliflower | each | none |
| Celery | per bunch | 2-3 |
| Egg Plant | per lb. | 5-6 |
| French Beans | ,, | 6-8 |
| Green Corn | each | 1-2 |
| Leeks | per bunch | 2-3 |
| Mushrooms | per lb. | none |
| Onions | ,, | 3-4 |
| Parsnips | per bunch | 3-4 |
| Peas | per lb. | none |
| Potatoes | per picul | $2.20-$2.40 |
| Radishes | per bunch | 1-2 |
| Spinach | per lb. | 6-8 |
| Tomatoes | ,, | 4-5 |
| Turnips | per bunch | none |
| **Grain And Flour** | | |
| Flour, American | per 50 lbs. | — |
| Flour, Australian | ,, | $4.20 |
| Flour, Shanghai | ,, | $2.50 |
| Rice | per 200 lbs. | $8.40 |
| **Milk** | | |
| Foreign dairies | per bottle | 20 |
| Chinese dairies | ,, | 17 |
| **Fodder** | | |
| Barley | per 114 lbs. | $2.60 |
| Bran | ,, | $2.25 |
| **Fuel** | | |
| House Coal | per ton | Tls. 19.00 |
| Stove Coal | ,, | Tls. 23.00 |
| Firewood | per 50 bundles | $1.00 |
| **Laundry** | | |
| Per 100 articles | | $3.00-$4.00 |

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

## Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco
Ecuador ..... July 19
Uncas ..... July 24
West Sequana ..... July 24
Stanley Dollar ..... July 28
Cadaretta ..... Aug. 6
For Tacoma
Arabia Maru ..... July 22
For Seattle
Katori Maru ..... July 23
West Munham ..... July 29
For Vancouver
Bessie Dollar ..... July 25
Empress of Asia ..... Aug. 9
For New York
Euryades ..... July 24
Muncaster Castle ..... July 28
Gaelic Prince ..... Aug. 14
For London, etc.
Idomeneus ..... June 26
Glenamoy ..... June 27
Glenapp ..... June 29
Tamba Maru ..... July 1
Penang Maru ..... July 7
Priam ..... July 12
Mishima Maru ..... July 13
Sado Maru ..... July 21
Meichu Maru ..... July 30
Kitano Maru ..... Aug. 5
Neleus ..... Aug. 5
Kanaan ..... Aug. 6
Helenus ..... Aug. 9
Amazon Maru ..... Aug. 9
Pembrokeshire ..... Aug. 12
Teiresias ..... Aug. 15
For Liverpool
Tosa Maru ..... July 28
Awa Maru ..... Aug. 1
Tydeus ..... Aug. 4
Deucalion ..... Aug. 10
For Marseilles
Liverpool Maru ..... July 24
Saratov ..... Aug. 3
Melnam ..... Aug. 14
For Bombay
Dilwara ..... July 22
For Java
Wergeland ..... Aug. 8
For Calcutta
Luceric ..... Aug. 9
Shinyo Maru ..... Aug. 10

# Financial And Commercial News

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, August 15, 1919.
**Money And Bullion**

Sovereigns: buying rate
@ 5/10 = Tls. 3.4286
@ exch. 73 = Mex. $4.6967
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 127¼ = Tls. 78.59
@ exch. 73 = Mex. $107.66
Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 72.7875
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 202
Copper Cash .... per tael 136.500
Native Interest ..... Tls. .13

**Latest London Quotations**

Bar Silver ..... 58⅜d.
Bank Rate of Discount ..... 5%
Ex., Paris on London ... Fr. 33.93
Ex., New York on London T.T. G. $4.32

**Exchange Closing Quotations**

London ..... T.T. 5/10
London ..... Demand 5/10¼
India ..... Nom. T.T. 313½
Paris ..... T.T. 875
Paris ..... Demand 878
New York ..... T.T. 127
New York ..... Demand 127¼
Hongkong ..... T.T. 65
Japan ..... T.T. 39¾
Batavia ..... T.T. 331
Singapore ..... T.T. 40⅝

**Bank Buying Rates**
Nominal

London ..... Demand 5/11
London .... 4 m/s. Cdts. 6/0½
London .... 4 m/s. Docy. 6/0¾
London .... 6 m/s. Cdts. 6/1
London .... 6 m/s. Docy. 6/1¼
Paris ..... 4 m/s. 947
New York .... o/d. Docy. 128½
New York ..... 4 m/s. 136¼

**ROUBLES EXCHANGE**
Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 5,900 ..... = Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... = Mex. $2.25

**CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR AUGUST**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hk. Tls. 3.25 | @ 5/6 | ½ | £1 |
| ,, 1 | @ 828 nom. | Fr. | 9.22 |
| ,, 0.74 | @ 121¼ | Gold | $1 |
| ,, 1 | @ 41½ | Yen. | 2.68 |
| ,, 1 | @ 15 | Rupees | 4.62 |
| ,, 1 | @ — | Roubles | — |
| ,, - | @ 1.50 | Mex. | $1.50 |

### Stock Exchange
**Transactions**

Shanghai, August 15, 1919.
**TODAY'S QUOTATIONS**

Official
Yangtsze Ins. $270.00
Butes (200 Shares) Tls. 0.60
Tanah Merah Tls. 0.57½
Langkats Tls. 19.50 C. N. I.
Unofficial
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 15.75 Sept.
Langkats Tls. 20.50 Sept.

### Sharebrokers' Association
**Transactions**

Shanghai, August 14, 1919.
**BUSINESS DONE**
Official
Telephones Tls. 74.75 cash

### Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange
**Transactions**

Shanghai, August 15, 1919.
Shanghai P. and S. Exchange
Tls. 18.90 Aug.
Tls. 19.80 Oct.
Japan-China S. & W. Co.
Tls. 24.50 Sept.
Local Yarn:
Water Moon 16's Tls. 190.00 Aug.
Tls. 194.00 Sept.
Tls. 195.20 Oct.
16/20's Tls. 206.50 Oct.
Tls. 205.50 Nov.

**PARIS EXCHANGE**
*(French Wireless To Reuter)*

Paris, August 14.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—Paris exchange:
Paris-London cheques .... 33.93
War Loans:
3 percent unquoted.
4 percent 1917 ..... 71.60
Liberty Loans:
4 percent 1918 ..... 71.27
5 percent ..... 88.10

## Cotton Market

Messrs. J. Spunt and Co's. report of August 16 says:

China Cotton.—Following upon our last issue the market continued dullish with a sagging tendency for spot offerings during the early part of the week, but later assumed an equipoise brought about by a fairly large volume of forward business having been consummated, thus engendering a firmer situation at the close, although prices on the whole may be registered as being lower by about five mace per picul than those ruling during the previous fortnight.

This week's weather being favorable to the growth encouraged a general anticipation that the crop will show some improvement in most sections, but the fact that in other portions of the belt conditions are still unsatisfactory has created a distinct feeling that some deterioration is to be apprehended this season.

While a great deal will depend on average weather during the critical period of this and the next month we find it would be advisable to take advantage now of all offerings at favorable rates. Tone of the market, quiet.

Messrs. A. B. Rosenfeld and Son write as follows in their report dated August 16:

China Cotton.—Weakness caused by liquidation, and liquidation caused by weakness, by selling out of spots influencing the future markets, and selling out of future contracts influencing the spot markets, have been the features of the week, which shows a net decline of one tael (caused by local conditions).

This seems to be the weak point from the standpoint of immediate speculative results; and seven-tenths of the trading of the week has been the swapping of contracts by local professionals. As to commitments from the interior marts, it is a noteworthy feature of the situation and one which abundantly attests the growing power of planters, that, in the face of disturbed financial conditions and curtailed credits, farmers have been able to hold back a large portion of their crops. After careful enquiry, we believe that as much as 15 percent may still be in farmers' hands. Some of this cotton is sold right along but the stock will not be moved freely, this depending on climatical conditions from now to picking time.

Since our last report on crop conditions, the weather has materially changed for the better during the past week, not only in our own section of the Province but in all the other cotton growing centers. If present seasonable weather continues a recovery of ten percent of the loss is anticipated.

As to the future course of the market, it would be hazardous to attempt any predictions, the situation hinging on the weather map and the trend both of the New York and Osaka markets.

## Rubber Prices

Messrs. Meyer and Measor, Singapore report that the Singapore auctions this week showed prices of cents 75 to cents 78 for Pale Crepe and cents 72 to cents 74½ for Smoked Sheet, the tendency of the market being firm.

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following telegraphic report from their Singapore agents in connection with the last weekly report auctions held on August 13.

Average price realised:

No. 1 Smoked Sheet—$0.74 per pound equivalent to 1s. 9¼d. ex warehouse Singapore.

No. 1 Crepe—.0.77½ per pound equivalent to 1s. 10¼d. ex warehouse Singapore.

Market firm, offered 781 tons sold 587 tons.

## FRENCH MARKET
*(French Wireless To Reuter)*

Paris, August 14.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—Quotations in French markets are:

Marseilles (August 13):

| | |
|---|---|
| White Saigon rice | 125 |
| Japanese green peas | 125 |
| Potato starch | 135 |

Le Havre (August 13):

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton: First quality | 322.22 |
| Second quality | 310 |
| Third quality | 318 |

Lyons (August 13): Raw Silk:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cevennes | 113 |
| Italian | 164 |
| Syrian | 126 |
| Japan | 150 |
| China | 158 |
| Canton | 105 |

# FRENCH GRAIN CROPS RUINED BY SUN AND RAIN

### France Faces Famine As Ripe Crops Are Hit By Fierce Blasts

Vichy, July 10.—The man power of France is necessary to harvest the crops of today. This is a greater problem than that of the man power twelve months ago to fill the trenches. While Paris swarms with gay crowds for the grand fete of July 14, the peasantry of Central France looks upon the blistered, rain-swept grain and wonders when will come the next deliverance.

A daylight ride through the heart of France tells more of a graphic story about next winter's food supply and the probable prices than one may gather in the cold figures at the Bourse or along the brilliant Champs Elysees.

France planted a bumper crop. The burning sun and deluges of untimely rain have cut the prospective yield, but Central France today cannot harvest what is left for want of the one and one-half million men who sleep east of here.

**Machinery Is Lacking**

Not only men are missing. Farm vehicles have fallen apart. What little farm machinery the peasant had before the war has so deteriorated that today it is useless, or the impossibility of repairing the broken parts has brought about the same condition.

In the ten hour ride there are many stops. Through the grain fields, which fairly screamed from their blanched throats for cutting, I saw two old-fashioned paddle box one-horse harvesters staggering along as if every turn of the slats would be the last. Nowhere was there the slightest indication of a motor harvesting equipment. Perhaps one field in a hundred showed signs of having been hacked.

Contrasted with this were a pitifully few groups cutting grain with hand sickles, such as are used in the United States for trimming grass edges the lawn mowers cannot reach. They stood lost in great fields of sun-burned grain so utterly powerless to cope with the begging harvest that a lump in the throat cut short the desire to laugh.

**Only Two Automobiles**

In the ten hour ride through the once agricultural backbone of France, far from the devastated regions, I saw only two automobiles. Both were military. Perhaps a dozen two-wheeled farm wagons lumbered along on the perfect roads paralleling the tracks. Mostly they were driven by young women and boys. Their contents of produce testified to the truth that what hadn't been moved or cannot be moved by this primitive method would have to lie where it had grown.

In the ride we saw six herds of cattle—called herds through courtesy—for the six combined and sheltered in one American barn overnight would have convinced the Yankee farmer that rustlers had raided him of half his stock. Horses were even scarcer to find.

The utter absence of horses, farm wagons and motor transportation cuts into France particularly deep because of its fundamental farming plan.

The farmers live in the villages and go forth to the adjoining areas to work, as men go to distant factories. There the red-roofed barns are the centers of acreages which run into the tens of thousands.

And then as capsheaf of despair, is the lack of railroad equipment for transportation to a central distributing point.

Clustered about every little railroad station are from scores to hundreds of unloaded freight cars—some flat, some box. Today they stand filled with every conceivable wreckage as freight, except harvester machines or outgoing grain.

Who is to load and unload them? The depot crew consists of an old man, sometimes his wife and a one-armed or one-legged helper, while in big places, a boy or two and a weak nag haul the cars about.

Here and there, however, a stalwart form stands out among the party of workers. A weather beaten poilu in blue coat and trousers gives simple evidence that he went from trench to furrow with eager steps.

**Despair of France**

No motor cars come charging up to these depots. No idlers hang about. The chef de gare will tell you the despair of France is for its crops. And as evidence he will wave helplessly all about him.

Under the conditions immediate attention has been concentrated on truck gardens close to the towns, products from which are forthwith saleable. Thus Paris eats toothsomely green vegetables, herbs, dainty fruits and the enticing green pecan, counting itself today well fed. Wise men have sat about all Spring and learnedly discussed theories of reconstruction, indemnities, protective importation duties, motor cars and machinery.

Today those peasants who remain pay the price of the war's losses and delays as their grains wither or are beaten to the ground by rains. Next winter the high price will fall upon the city man, and he may charge it to statesmen.

PHONE WEST 189
FORD HIRE SERVICE
Oriental Motor Company
77 ROUTE VALLON

# *New Small Nations Are Buying Heavily Of U.S. War Stores*

### *Poles, Czechs And Rumanians Will Be Clothed In Khaki And Eat American Food For Many Months*

Tours, July 10.—Styles for men from the Caucasus to the German border and well southward will be distinctly American this fall. American goods also will be strongly in vogue in Poland, Servia, Rumania, Czecho-Slovakia, Esthonia, Ukrainia, Armenia, Letvia, Lithuania, White Russia and many little states in the Caucasus region.

As a commercial advertiser Uncle Sam today is reaping the greatest benefit in the history of these small liberated nations of Europe. Here at Tours, the headquarters of the American Service of Supply, I saw figures which gave only a partial idea of the unique distribution of the vast army stores, which obviously must be sold in Europe before General Connor, the new commander of the Service of Supply, can close up the big organisation and call the war over.

**Get Goods On Credit**

Delegations of these small nations have been permitted to choose what their starved and ill clothed people most needed. They have bought liberally, mostly on credit. The American books today recorded Czecho-Slovakia shipping seven trainloads daily from Gieres via Switzerland to Prague and four trains weekly via Italy. Servia and Rumania are concentrating their purchases of army clothing and food near Marseilles and shipping two trainloads weekly to Belgrade. Ukrainia and Esthonia are concentrating their supplies at Bordeaux for eventual shipment to those countries, while 1,000 tons of American bacon are already en route to Esthonia by water.

Armenia has bought $4,000,000 worth of clothing and is awaiting shipping facilities. Letvia, a small liberated Russian country, has bought, among other supplies, $500,000 worth of motor trucks. Lithuania has purchased a large amount of engineering and railway material, food and clothing. White Russia has taken $2,500,000 worth of medical supplies, tools and hardware.

**Poland Is Good Customer**

The little nations in the Caucasus have bought quantities according to their size and credit. Among the liberated nations Poland is the greatest customer of Uncle Sam. Paderewski's home country already is shipping $10,000,000 worth of every conceivable necessity, including 10,000 tons of American oats, two trainloads of which are leaving Nantes today overland for Danzig. Five fully equipped hospital trains loaded with medical supplies also are leaving for Danzig via Italy within a few days.

Food, clothing and more medical supplies are being shipped by the Poles to Antwerp, whence they will be shipped by the Danzig water route. Among other material bought is the entire motive repair shop at Langres.

## LONDON METAL MARKET
*(French Wireless To Reuter)*

Paris, August 14.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—Metal prices, (August 13):
Copper: The market is firm.
Spot 96 against 92⅝.
Three months 97 against 92¼.
Electrolytic unchanged.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

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Shanghai.

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

KAIPING Coke Coal

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for Infants and Children.

The Effects of Opiates.

THAT INFANTS are peculiarly susceptible to opium and its various preparations, all of which are narcotic, is well known. Even in the smallest doses, if continued, these opiates cause changes in the functions and growth of the cells, which are likely to become permanent, causing imbecility, mental perversion, a craving for alcohol or narcotics in later life. Nervous diseases, such as intractable nervous dyspepsia and lack of staying powers, are a result of dosing with opiates or narcotics to keep children quiet in their infancy. The rule among physicians is that children should never receive opiates in the smallest doses for more than a day at a time, and only then if unavoidable.

The administration of Anodynes, Drops, Cordials, Soothing Syrups and other narcotics to children by any but a physician cannot be too strongly decried, and the druggist should not be a party to it. Children who are ill need the attention of a physician, and it is nothing less than a crime to dose them willfully with narcotics. Castoria contains no narcotics if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The signature of Chas. H. Fletcher guarantees genuine Castoria

Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"Your preparation known as Castoria I have used for years in children's complaints and I have found nothing better."
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"For several years I recommended your 'Castoria' and shall always continue to do so, as it has invariably produced beneficial results."
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"Your Castor. is a meritorious household remedy. It is purely vegetable and acts as a mild cathartic. Above all, it does no harm, which is more than can be said of the great majority of children's remedies."
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"Your Castoria holds the esteem of the medical profession in a manner held by no other proprietary preparation. It is a sure and reliable medicine for infants and children. In fact it is the universal household remedy for infantile ailments."
J. A. PARKER, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

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15 VARIETIES

All delicious and appetising. Game, Ham, Chicken and Tongue, etc., etc.

Prepared by a celebrated Chef under ideal conditions of cleanliness and Selection. In GLASS, TINS, and WHITE JARS.

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CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED TABLE DELICACIES

AGENTS FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

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To H.M. the King

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WEATHER
*Weather still unsettled on our coasts and at the Loochoos.*

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 16, 1919

## Japanese Opposition To The Consortium

EUTER'S Tokio Agency, which is never unflattering to Japanese interests, reports that the chances for Japan's approval of the new Consortium are unfavorable, thus confirming openly what has been apparent under the surface in this country since the Consortium was first broached in Paris. What passes in Japan for the moderate party, it says, favors joining the Consortium, but the other party, with strong support from the militaristic elements, which means the elements that will control the decision, is opposed. The reasons advanced by the latter party, are of course, specious, but they are immaterial; the position is taken not because of the reasons, the reasons are put forward to give color of justification to a position taken up in line with a previously established national policy. And it is that policy that is in conflict with the provisions and the spirit of the Consortium.

If Japan is to give proof of the sincerity of its professions that it seeks no selfish advantages in China and that it has no designs to dominate, it will join the Consortium on the same terms as the other great Powers. If it does not, it cannot escape the imputation that it has political ambitions in China and that equal opportunity for all nations in China and the reconstruction of a really independent and self-maintaining China can be achieved only against its opposition.

The announced purposes of the Consortium are in direct conflict with the school of Japanese thought, now dominant in Japanese statesmanship, that expresses itself in the "paramount interests" and "special position" theory. They are in direct conflict with the Japanese theory that Japan is intermediary for China in all its relations with Western Powers and that the actions of such Powers in the Far East must have Japan's vise and endorsement. To that theory the Paris peace conference by its Shantung decision gave partial approval, necessitated by the secret treaties concluded by certain Allied Powers under pressure of war's necessities. But there is a great deal of war diplomacy that must be liquidated and eventually this chapter of it must be. And it can be only by means of the Consortium.

The first promise of the Consortium is that, in political interests at least, there shall be no paramount positions and that all nations shall stand on equal basis in China. The Powers have seen belatedly that the national rivalries, spheres of influence and concession competitions mean not only the ruin of China and subsequent war over the debris but the curtailment of their own financial profits. Had they seen that thirty years ago, even five years ago, much that is in China now would not have been. And their case is weakened by the fact of their seeing it only when Japan is dominant and the Japanese interests are the ones that must make the sacrifice: it would be only cant to deny that. But the fact remains that they have seen it and that if peace is to be preserved in the Far East, Japanese interests must make the immediate sacrifice. It must be emphasised that the sacrifice is only temporary; in the long run Japan no less than any other country can profit only by a strong, solvent, independent and healthy China. There is no other basis for peace. If Japan is to continue its present policy of muddying the waters and fishing in the muddied waters, or setting one part of China against the other and buying up the one that is in control, of using its bought tools wherewith to take in pawn and eventually keep everything of value in China, then China will, it is true, become a Japanese possession, but ultimately Japan will have to fight to keep it. And Japan will find it ultimately an expensive acquirement: the lesson of Germany, written June 28, 1919, is before it.

That is, reduced to its greatest simplicity, the situation in the Far East now. The choice is placed definitely before Japan: development of China through a concert of the Powers on an equal footing, with the greatest profits for all, or continuance of its present undoubted domination of China, with the shrinking of China's buying power, and ultimate war. If it enters the Consortium, it gives notification to the world that it asks only an equal opportunity, with no other advantage than geographical propinquity and its closer cultural relation; if it refuses to enter the Consortium, thereby defeating it and perpetuating the status of China as a spoils ground for strong states, then it gives notification to the world of its ambition to hegemony and control of Asia, with all that that implies.

The choice is equally definite for the Chinese. Those of them that are in the pay of the Japanese militarists are of course knifing the Consortium at every opportunity. But there are others who are opposing it openly, for other reasons. Some of these reasons may be valid, but the effect will be the same—Japanese control. The situation is, of course, a humiliating one for China. But it must be faced as it actually confronts us. It is either Japan or the Consortium, and those Chinese, however patriotic, who object to the Consortium on minor grounds are choosing Japan. Even granting that the choice is between two evils, there is no question which is the lesser and they may as well take it. But again it must be repeated, that is the choice.

## On The Two Sides Of The Eastern Sea

### An Article On Sino-Japanese Relations By Professor John Dewey

*(From The New Republic)*

It is three days easy journey from Japan to China. It is doubtful whether anywhere in the world another journey of the same length brings with it such a complete change of political temper and belief. Certainly it is greater than the alteration perceived in journeying directly from San Francisco to Shanghai. The difference is not one in customs and modes of life; that goes without saying. It concerns the ideas, beliefs and alleged information current about one and the same fact: the status of Japan in the international world and especially its attitude toward China. One finds everywhere in Japan a feeling of uncertainty, hesitation, even of weakness. There is a subtle nervous tension in the atmosphere as of a country on the verge of change but not knowing where the change will take it. Liberalism is in the air, but genuine liberals are encompassed with all sorts of difficulties especially in combining their liberalism with the devotion to theocratic robes which the imperialistic militarists who rule Japan have so skilfully thrown about the Throne and the Government. But what one senses in China from the first moment is the feeling of the all-pervading power of Japan which is working as surely as fate to its unhesitating conclusion—the domination of Chinese politics and industry by Japan with a view to its final absorption.

It is not my object to analyse the realities of the situation or to inquire whether the universal feeling in China is a collective hallucination or is grounded in fact. The phenomenon is wholly of record on its own account. Even if it be merely psychological, it is a fact which must be reckoned with in both its Chinese and its Japanese aspects. And in the first place, as to the differences in psychological atmosphere. Everybody who knows anything about Japan knows that it is the land of reserves and reticences. The half-informed American will tell you that this is put on for the misleading of foreigners. The informed know that it is an attitude shown to foreigners only because it is deeply engrained in the moral and social tradition of Japan; and that, if anything, the Japanese are more likely to be communicative—about many things at least—to a sympathetic foreigner, than to one another. The habit of reserve is so deeply embedded in all etiquette, convention and daily ceremony of living, as well as in the ideals of strength of character, that only the Japanese who have subjected themselves to foreign influences escape it—and many of them revert. To put it mildly, the Japanese are not a loquacious people; they have the gift of doing rather than of gab.

When accordingly a Japanese statesman or visiting diplomatist engages in unusually prolonged and frank discourse setting forth the aims and procedures of Japan, the student of politics who has been long in the East at once becomes alert, not to say suspicious. A recent illustration is so extreme that it will doubtless seem fantastic beyond belief. But the student at home will have to take these seeming fantasies seriously if he wishes to appreciate the present atmosphere of China. Cables have brought fragmentary reports of some addresses of Baron Goto in America. Doubtless in the American atmosphere these have the effect of reassuring America as to any improper ambitions on the part of Japan. In China, they were taken as announcements that Japan has about completed its plans for the absorption of China, and that the lucubrations preliminary to operations of swallowing are about to begin. The reader is forgiven in advance any scepticism he feels about both the fact itself and the correctness of my report of the belief in the alleged fact. His scepticism will not surpass what I should feel in his place. But the suspicion aroused by such statements as this and the recent interview of Foreign Minister Uchida and Baron Ishii must be noted as evidences of the universal belief in China that Japan has one mode of diplomacy for the East and another for the West, and that what is said in the West must be read in reverse in the East.

China, whatever else it is, is not the land of privacies. It is a proverb that nothing long remains secret in China. The Chinese talk more easily than they act—especially in politics. They are adepts in revealing their own shortcomings. They dissect their own weakness and failures with the most extraordinary reasonableness. One of the defects upon which they dwell is the love of finding substitutes for positive action, of avoiding entering upon a course of action which might be irrevocable. One almost wonders whether their power of self-criticism is not itself another of these substitutes. At all events, they are frank to the point of loquacity. Between the opposite camps there are always communications flowing. Among official enemies there are "sworn friends." In a land of perpetual compromise, etiquette as well as necessity demands that the ways for later accommodations be kept open. Consequently things which are spoken of only under the breath in Japan are shouted from the housetops in China. It would hardly be good taste in Japan to allude to the report that influential Chinese ministers are in constant receipt of Japanese funds and these corrupt officials are the agencies by which political and economic concessions were wrung from China while Europe and America were busy with the war. But in China nobody even takes the trouble to deny it, or even to discuss it. What is psychologically most impressive is the fact that it is merely taken for granted. When it is spoken of, it is as one mentions the heat on an unusually hot day.

In speaking of the feeling of weakness current in Japan about Japan itself, one must refer to the economic situation because of its obvious connection with the international situation. In the first place, there is the strong impression that Japan is overextended. Even in normal times, Japan relies more upon production for foreign markets than is regarded in most countries as safe policy. But there is the belief that Japan must do so, because only by large foreign sellings—large in comparion with the purchasing power of a people still having a low standard of life—can it purchase the raw materials—and even food—it has to have. But during the war, the dependence of manufacturing and trade at home upon the foreign market was greatly increased. The domestic increase of wealth, though very great, is still too much in the hands of the few to affect seriously the internal demand for goods. Item one which awakens sympathy for Japan as being in a somewhat precarious situation.

Another item concerns the labor situation. Japan seems to feel itself in a dilemma. If she passes even reasonably decent factory laws (or rather attempts their enforcement) and regulates child and women's labor, she will lose that advantage of cheap labor which she now counts on to offset her many disadvantages. On the other hand, strikes, labor difficulties, agitation for unions, etc., are constantly increasing, and the tension in the atmosphere is unmistakable. The rice riots are not often spoken of, but their memory persists, and the fact that they came very near to assuming a directly political aspect. Is there a race between fulfilment of the aspirations of the military clans who still hold the reins, and the growth of genuinely democratic forces which will forever terminate those aspirations? Certainly the defeat of Germany gave a blow to bureaucratic militarism in Japan which in time will go far. Will it have the time required to take effect on foreign policy? The hope that it will is a large factor in stimulating liberal sympathy for a Japan which is beginning to undergo the throes of transition.

As for the direct international situation of Japan, the feeling in Japan is one of the threatening danger of isolation. Germany is gone; Russia is gone. While those facts simplify matters for Japan somewhat, there is also the belief that in taking away potential allies, they have weakened Japan in the general game of balance and counter-balance of power. Particularly does the removal of imperialistic Russia relieve the threat on India which was such a factor in the willingness of Great Britain to make the offensive-defensive alliance. The revelation of the militaristic possibilities of America is another serious factor. Certainly the new triple entente cordiale of Japan, Italy and France is no adequate substitute for a realignment of international forces in which a common understanding between Great Britain and America is a dominant factor. This factor explains, if it does not excuse, some of the querulousness and studied discourtesies with which the Japanese press for some months has treated President Wilson, the United States in general and its relation to the League of Nations in particular, while it also throws light on the ardor with which the opportune question of racial discrimination was discussed. (The Chinese have an unfailing refuge in a sense of humor. It was interesting to note the delight with which they received the utterance of the Japanese Foreign Minister, after Japanese success at Paris, that "his attention had recently been called" to various press attacks on America which he much deprecated). In any case there is no mistaking the air of tension and nervous overstrain which now attends all discussion of Japanese foreign relations. In all directions, there are characteristic signs of hesitation, shaking of old beliefs and movement along new lines. Japan seems to be much in the same mood as that which it experienced in the early eighties before, toward the close of that decade, it crystallised its institutions through acceptance of the German constitution, militarism, educational system, and diplomatic methods. So that substantially all of Japan's energy, abundant as that is, must be devoted to her urgent problems of readjustment.

Come to China, and the difference is incredible. It almost seems as if one were living in a dream; or as if some new Alice had ventured behind an international looking-glass wherein everything is reversed. That we in America should have little idea of the state of things and the frame of mind in China is not astonishing—especially in view of the censorship and the distraction of attention of the last few years. But that Japan and China should be so geographically near, and yet every fact that concerns them appear in precisely opposite perspective, is an experience of a life time. Japanese liberalism? Yes, it is heard of, but only in connection with one form which the longing for the miraculous *deus ex machina* takes. Perhaps a revolution in Japan may intervene to save China from the fate which now hangs over her. But there is no suggestion that anything less than a complete revolution will alter or even retard the course which is attributed to Japanese diplomacy working hand in hand with Japanese business interests and militarism. The collapse of Russia and Germany? These things only mean that Japan has in a few years fallen complete heir to Russian hopes, achievements and possessions in Manchuria, and Outer Mongolia, and has had opportunities in Siberia thrown into her hands which she could hardly have hoped for in her most optimistic moments. And now Japan has, with the blessing of the great Powers at Paris, become also the heir of German concessions, intrigues and ambitions, with added concessions, wrung (or bought) from incompetent and corrupt officials by secret agreements when the world was busy with war. If all the great Powers are so afraid of Japan that they give way to her every wish, what is China that she can escape the doom prepared for her? That is the cry of helplessness going up all over China. And Japanese propagandists take advantage of the situation, pointing to the action of the Peace Conference as proof that the Allies care nothing for China, and that China must throw herself into the arms of Japan if she is to have any protection at all. In short, Japan stands ready as she stood ready in Korea to guarantee the integrity and independence of China. And the fear that the latter must, in spite of her animosity toward Japan, accept this fate in order to escape something worse swims in the sinister air. It is the exact counterpart of the feeling current among the liberals in Japan that Japan has alienated China permanently when a considerate and slower course might have united the two countries. If the economic straits of Japan are alluded to, it is only as a reason why Japan has hurried her diplomatic coercion, her corrupt and secret bargainings with Chinese traitors and her industrial invasion. While the western world supposes that the military and the industrial party in Japan have opposite ideas as to best methods of securing Japanese supremacy in the East, it is the universal opinion in China that the two are working in complete understanding with one another, and the differences that sometimes occur between the Foreign Office in Tokio and the Ministry of War (which is extra-constitutional in status) are staged for effect.

These are some of the aspects of the most complete transformation scene that it has ever been the lot of the writer to experience. May it turn out to be only an extraordinary psychological experience! But in the interests of truth it must be recorded that every resident of China, Chinese or American, with whom I have talked in the last four weeks has volunteered the belief that all the seeds of a future great war are now deeply implanted in China. To avert such a calamity they look to the League of Nations or some other force outside the immediate scene. Unfortunately the press of Japan treats every attempt to discuss the state of opinion in China or the state of facts as evidence that America, having tasted blood in the war, now has its eyes on Asia with the expectation later on of getting its hands on Asia. Consequently America is interested in trying to foster ill-will between China and Japan. If the pro-American Japanese do not enlighten their fellow-countrymen as to the facts then America ought to return some of the propaganda that visits its shores. But every American who goes to Japan ought also to visit China—if only to complete his education.

## Correspondence

### The Kuling Regulations

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—The Landrenters on Kuling held their annual meeting in the Union Church on August 8. The usual routine of business, election of officers, reading and adoption of reports, etc., only took a small portion of the forenoon session. But a very interesting number appeared on the program, which took most of the time forenoon as well as the whole afternoon session. This number may well be described as the Kuling "Gordian Knot."

It was aimed at getting the Landrenters' meeting to adopt regulations and by-laws for the Kuling Estate similar to those in use in the British Concession in Hankow. The Chairman of the Council gave a very efficient and appropriate speech introducing the subject stating the cause that had led to such proposal, what work and trouble the Council already had encountered and also strongly emphasising that the regulations and by-laws put before us was not intended to be adopted as they were in their present form, but they should rather be considered as a base to work on with a view and hope that we all in harmony and co-operation might accomplish something in the form of regulations and by-laws that we could all agree on and have adopted at the annual meeting next year.

An amusingly interesting discussion followed. Certainly a great deal of misunderstanding could have been avoided if the proposed regulations and by-laws had been circulated beforehand to all of the Landrenters. Some of them had never seen or heard anything of them before they came to the meeting, and some members in the Council were not fully aware of its contents. Somehow a number of voters seemed to fear that the intention was to turn the Kuling Estate into a British Concession. But they were assured that such a thing could never be accomplished, and to be fully on the safe side a motion was carried to such effect, that any attempt to make Kuling Estate into a concession should never be ventured at. Another motion was also carried to the effect that Kuling Estate should never be opened for liquor traffic, dancing saloons or degenerating amusements.

But as a Gordian Knot the question remains. One part of the Estate is registered in the British Consulate and another part in an American Consulate, and how to get the rules of the British Concession in Hankow to apply to this Estate seems to be a great mystery. It had been talked of that probably the whole matter could better be forced through as a surprise, and it seemed that some did try to do so at the very last of the session, but the chairman of the Council advised emphatically not to hurry, which undoubtedly was the wisest course to take. Consequently the whole question was referred back to the Council for further revision with an invitation to the Lotholders to send in their remarks, criticism, etc., in writing, all with a view to settling the question in the coming year.

We honestly hope it may prove a success, even if the one half will have to be cut away and the other half to some extent be revised, because we all agree on one thing. We all see the needs of regulations and laws for Kuling Estate. May we all in harmony and co-operation work and win our goal in 1920.

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## Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

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# Why The Sky Is Blue

By Tenney L. Davis

The ancients supposed that the sky was a sort of bowl inverted over the earth. It was painted blue on the inside, glistening stars were stuck on at night, and by day the sun was driven in his chariot across the heavens from east to west. During the night the sun went back from west to east, around the outside of the bowl in order that his light might not disturb the sleep of men—and was ready in the morning to begin his daily journey again.

The Chaldeans believed that the earth was flat, an island surrounded on all sides by sea. Beyond the sea were mountains on which was supported "that inverted bowl we call the sky."

We know today that the sky is just space. It isn't a definite something with the stars stuck on. The stars are way out there, moving rapidly, some near, some so far away that we cannot imagine the distance, shining all the time either by their own light or by the light which is reflected by them from the other heavenly bodies. And space, or at least the particular corner of space which constitutes our solar system, is filled with white light which comes from the sun.

Yet, for all that the sky is just nothing at all, for all that it is a mere emptiness filled with white light, it shows a wide variety of colors. On a fair day the sky is blue—and it is always deepest blue on the side opposite the sun.

After a hot day the sun sets red. Poets describe a wild rose as being of the "color of dawn," and the sunset of a fair day colors the western heavens purple or red. Once or twice during a Summer there is a peacock or turquoise sunset, of the same color as the sky but more intense. All of these color effects are derived from the white light of space.

**White A Mixture Of All Colors**

White light is a mixture of lights of all the colors. If white light falls upon a surface which reflects it perfectly, like the surface of a silver mirror, the reflected light will be white. If it falls upon an object which reflects only red light and absorbs all of the other colors of the spectrum, the reflected light will be red and the object will appear to be red—and indeed the object will be red, for to be red is to be capable of reflecting red light better than light of any other color.

If a beam of pure red light falls upon some white object, that is, upon some object which is capable of reflecting the pure white light which is a mixture of all the colors, there will be only red light to reflect and the white object will appear to be red. If such a beam falls upon an object which does not reflect red, the object will not have any color to reflect and will appear black.

In the theater, when the man who operates the spotlight slips a piece of red glass in between the arc lamp and the lens, he cuts off—at least in large part—all of the light of the arc, which is not red light. All light-colored objects on the stage appear red, all white objects, and all whose color is such that they reflect any red light.

If the glass which the operator puts in his spotlight were really pure red, all other objects on the stage would appear black. As a matter of fact, it is impossible to make a pure red glass. The glass which is actually used cuts off, in large part, light of all colors except red. When we see this light reflected from a white surface it appears red because red predominates so greatly. When it strikes an object which does not reflect red, we see the other colors and the object appears green—for green is the color which is "complimentary" to red.

If we could take white light and take red away, the result would appear to the eye to be green light. When the spotlight throws red light on the stage, light colored objects appear red, dark colored objects appear green.

If I look out upon the world through rosy spectacles, a thing either looks rosy to me or I do not see it at all. There may be blues and greens (the colors of despondency and jealousy) in the things themselves, but these colors never reach my eyes for the reason that all light except light of a pure rosy hue is intercepted and absorbed by my rosy spectacles.

In short, my eyes do not receive all the light which they might receive—and the cynic is largely right who says that "he who looks out upon the world through rosy spectacles is half blind." Setting aside the moral aspect of the issue, the cynic's point of view has at least the advantage of being scientifically correct.

**Air Not Blue Itself**

The earth is surrounded by an atmosphere which is dense near the earth and thinner and thinner at greater distances until at a distance of, say, 50 miles from the earth's surface it is so thin that space is practically a vacuum. The atmosphere is a sort of shell around the planet, and all light which comes to us from the sun has first to penetrate this shell.

But the atmosphere is also a medium which reflects. Light travels in straight lines, and, if some of it were not reflected by the atmosphere, none would ever enter windows on that side of a house which is away from the sun.

A moment's consideration will make it evident that the apparent blue color of the sky cannot be due to the atmosphere's being blue. If that were the case, the color of the sunset ought to be a deep blue, for at that time the sun's rays are obliged to travel through an especially thick layer of atmosphere. Sunlight coming to us through a thick layer of atmosphere appears reddish or yellow; sunlight reflected to us from the sky, from the atmosphere, or from space itself, appears bluish. We therefore conclude that the atmosphere has no real color of its own.

Light is a wave motion, and a beam of light of a single pure color consists strictly of similar waves. A beam of white light consists of relatively long waves, of relatively short waves and of many other waves of wave-lengths intermediate between the two. The longer waves are red, the shorter ones are blue and violet, and the others are of the intermediate colors of the spectrum.

All of these waves, even those of red light, which are longest from crest to crest, are exceedingly small. But they are larger than some of the magnitudes with which the physicist has to deal.

We know that water is made of atoms, yet under the most powerful microscope which it is possible to construct water appears to be perfectly homogenous. The light waves sweep around the atoms and are no more disturbed by them than an Atlantic roller is disturbed by a nest of anchored mines.

If white light falls upon a cloud or a bank of fog the little droplets of water are large enough to reflect all of the waves, the long as well as the short ones, the reflected light is white, and the cloud appears to be white. A rugged cliff reflects equally the Atlantic roller and the ripple which is caused by the drop of falling rain. A pebble will not reflect them both; the ripple will be turned back but the Atlantic roller will sweep on.

So, when the white light of the sun encounters in the atmosphere small floating particles of dust and dirt—salt from the ocean, dust from the volcanoes, etc—and in outer space wandering small particles of matter, "cosmic dust," which is not attached to any particular planet, these particles reflect some of all the various waves which go to make up the white light; but, since some among them are small enough to let the lower red waves pass while they intercept and reflect the shorter blue waves, the light which is reflected from the sky is white light minus some of the longer red waves—or, what is the same thing, it is white light with a preponderance of the shorter blue waves. And the sky appears to be blue.

**The Color Of Smoke**

The fact that the quarter of the sky which is opposite the sun is always the brightest blue of any part of the sky is further evidence that the blue is due to the manner in which the light is reflected by small particles. In that quarter of the heavens, the opportunity for the reflection of the shorter waves and for the total escape of the longer waves is greatest.

But the best proof of all is to be found in the colors of the setting sun. At that time, whatever light is reflected by the small particles is wholly prevented from reaching my eyes—for I stand behind the particles with reference to the sun, and whatever light reaches my eyes is light which they allow to pass. In the light which they allow to pass there is an excess of the shorter wave lengths and the sunset appears yellow or red.

There is no truth in the common belief that a red sun at sunset indicates that the next day will be a hot one unless it is true that one hot day indicates that the next one will probably be hot also. There is no doubt that the sun sets red after a hot day. After a hot day there is always much finely divided material suspended in the asmosphere.

Tobacco smoke consists of gases, chiefly carbon dioxide and ammonia, carrying a large number of very small particles, largely carbon, in suspension. The experiment in which the smoker blows a mouthful of smoke through his handkerchief is merely an experiment in which the suspended matter is filtered out. The smoke gives an unpleasant brown stain to the handkerchief.

But this stain is not nicotine. It is merely the collection of the small particles which, if they had been left in the smoke, would have given it its characteristic blueness. Tobacco smoke is blue when we look at it; it is brown or red or yellow when we look through it.

Smoke which comes directly from the burning tobacco appears blue; after it has been inhaled by the lungs it appears much grayer. The lungs have removed many of the small particles from it, just as the handkerchief did in the experiment which has been described.

Milk is white because it is a suspension of many globules of butter fat in an otherwise colorless and transparent solution of casein and milk sugar. Skimmed milk is blue because the larger globules have been removed.

**Both Blue And Yellow**

The effect of very small particles may be illustrated prettily by a simple experiment. If some resinous substance, say, shellac, which is insoluble in water, is dissolved in alcohol to form a weak solution, and if this solution is added, a drop at a time, to water which is actively stirred, the shellac will be precipated out in the form of exceedingly small particles, so small indeed that they will not readily settle out of the liquid and cannot be removed by filtration. A point will soon be reached at which the particles of shellac are sufficiently abundant to give to the solution a sky-blue color to one who holds it between himself and the light. If the solution is held against a dark surface so that the light which reaches the eye is light which is reflected from it, it will appear to be of a pale yellow color.

The clearest blue sky is clear blue because it is not altogether clear, but contains a great many small particles. Indeed, if outer space were really a perfect vacuum, it is doubtful if our days would be more than twilights except in those places which are exposed to the direct rays of the sun.

Many of the effects of light are due to phenomena connected with reflection, and the "clear blue sky," which Helmholtz has pointed out, "is only a turbid medium," owes its very clearness to the fact that it turns back upon us some of the light which reaches it. The small particles which it contains send back some of the shorter waves, while they allow some of the longer ones to pass.


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**Strange Plight of Collinsville, An Important Place In Connecticut**

The plight of Collinsville illustrates the mighty power that lies in railroad management. A distant power decides not to run trains to the station in that enterprising place, where there is one old and flourishing manufactory that employs toward a thousand men. It is the largest and most important station between Hartford and Winsted.

Arbitrarily all trains stop running into the station except that a way is provided for Collinsville people to go to Hartford early in the morning, and to return in the early evening. Anybody from Hartford wishing to spend a day there can spend the night before, too, if he follows the railroad notion. A "Y" tracks runs three-quarters of a mile into the town and trains have used that for many years. Now passengers can take to the highway three-quarters of a mile away or stay away.

This is the way to cultivate the jitney business and to cut down railroad receipts. The Post Office Department, hearing that cars have ceased to go to Collinsville, summarily cuts off all mails for Collinsville by that road. Meanwhile the Adams Express, now under Government control, stopped some little time ago making deliveries in the town. There you are for a live New England community. The next thing will be for mapmakers to leave it off the map, from which the Government seems inclined to remove it.—*Hartford Courant.*


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# GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Vessels Loading

### For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer Fengyang Maru, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Saturday, August 16,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA,** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s Steamer Watshing, 1,864 Tons, Captain Tapsell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunts Wharf on Saturday, **August 16,** about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Tel. C. 250 Freight, Tel. C. 240 Passage.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kinngyung, Captain W. McIlwaine, will leave on **Sunday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M. S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s Steamer Wingsang, 2,329 Tons, Captain Christie, will sail for the above mentioned ports from Old Ningpo Wharf on **Monday, August 18,** about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Tel. C. 250 Freight, Tel. C. 240 Passage.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer Yohyang Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Monday, August 18,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA,** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s Steamer Tuckwo, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, **August 19,** about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,** Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 250 Freight Tel. C. 240 Passage.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, August 19,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer Siangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Wednesday, **August 20,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA,** No. 5 The Bund.

### For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking,** Captain A. Scott R. N. R., will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, August 18,** at 5:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tean,** Captain A. J. Scott, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Sunday, August 17,** at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sunning,** Captain W. Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Sunday, August 17,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The Str. **Kiangteen,** Captain D. D. Ross, will leave on Saturday afternoon at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Canada Maru,** Captain T. Nemoto, will be despatched from the C.M.S.N. Co.'s Central Wharf on **August 19,** at —— —— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at —— —— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer Keelung Maru, Captain Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on August 20, at —— —— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at —— —— For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

### For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Chin Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shuntien,** Captain Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, August 16,** at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply, to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shansi,** Captain J. E. Evans, will leave on **Tuesday, Aug. 19,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chenan,** Captain H. E. Laver, will leave from the Watung Wharf on **Sunday, August 17,** at —— —— For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG.—The Str. **Kungping,** Captain J. B. Howie, will leave on **Sunday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chengtu,** Captain G. H. Peunefather, will leave on **Tuesday, Aug. 19,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shengking,** Captain K. E. Tuebben, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, August 19,** at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the following Steamer **Kaiping,** on **August 19,** for Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 1115.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer **Kweilin,** Captain A. McDowell, will leave on **Tuesday, August 19,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TIENTSIN & DAIREN.—The Steamer **Kohoku Maru,** Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **August 23,** at —— —— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at —— —— For Feright and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234.

### For Foreign Ports

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Africa Maru,** Captain H. Yamanoto, will be despatched on **Saturday, August 23.** Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at —— —— For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORTSAID MARSEILLES & ANTWERP.—The Steamer **Altai Maru,** Captain T. Fuchigami, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **August 26.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel Central No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON, via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORTSAID & ROTTERDAM.—The Steamer **Alaska Maru,** Captain —— —— will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **September 17.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

GENOA & MARSEILLES.—The Steamer **Java Maru,** Captain J. Furimura, will be despatched from Shanghai on **September 28.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

## Future Sailings

### FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

| Date | Time | Destination | Ship's Name | Flag | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. 16 | — | San Francisco | Colombia | Am. | P.M.S.S. Co. |
| Aug. 23 | — | Tacoma, etc. | Arabia Maru | Jap. | O. S. K. |
| Aug. 25 | — | San Francisco | Nanking | Am. | C.M.S.S. Co. |
| Aug. 27 | — | Vancouver | Melville Dollar | Br. | R. D. & Co. |
| Aug. 28 | — | Seattle | Western Knight | Am. | R. D. Co. |
| Aug. 29 | — | San Francisco | West Conab | Am. | P.M.S.S. Co. |
| Aug. 30 | — | Seattle | Eldridge | Am. | R. D. Co. |
| Sep. 6 | — | San Francisco | Tancred | Am. | R. D. Co. |
| Sep. 6 | — | Vancouver | E. of Russia | Br. | C.P.O.S. |
| Sep. 12 | — | San Francisco | West Vaca | Am. | P.M.S.S. Co. |
| Sep. 13 | — | San Francisco | Venezuela | Am. | P.M.S.S. Co. |
| Sept. 14 | — | San Francisco | China | Am. | C.M.S.S. Co. |
| Sep. 17 | — | Vancouver | Afarold Dollar | Br. | R. D. & Co. |
| Sep. 24 | — | Seattle, etc. | Fushimi Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| Oct. 4 | — | Vancouver | E. of Asia | Br. | C.P.O.S. |
| Oct. 6 | — | San Francisco | Tenyo Maru | Jap. | T. K. K. |
| Oct. 24 | — | Seattle, etc. | Katori Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| Oct. 30 | — | Vancouver | Bessie Dollar | Br. | R. D. & Co. |
| Oct. 31 | — | San Francisco | Shinyo Maru | Jap. | T.K.K. |

### FOR JAPAN PORTS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. 20 | — | N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama | Kasuga Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| Aug. 20 | — | Moji, Kobe & Osaka | Oni Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| Aug. 23 | — | N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama | Kumano Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| Aug. 26 | — | Moji, Kobe & Osaka | Yamashiro Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| Aug. 27 | — | Moji, Kobe & Osaka | Tokeshima Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| Aug. 30 | — | N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama | Chikugo Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| Aug. 30 | — | Moji, Kobe, Osaka | Yawata Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |

### FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | — | London | Kentucky | Am. | J.M. & Co. |
| Aug. 17 | — | Calcutta via Japan | Arratoon Apcar | Br. | B. & S. |
| Aug. 18 | — | London | Inaba Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| Aug. 21 | — | London, etc. | Agapenor | Br. | B. & S. |
| Aug. 24 | — | London | Ajax | Br. | B. & S. |
| Aug. 25 | — | Marseilles | Andre Lebon | Fr. | M.M. Cie |
| Aug. 25 | — | London | Nagoya | Br. | P.&O.S.N. Co. |
| Aug. 27 | — | London | Altai Maru | Jap. | O. S. K. |
| Aug. 28 | — | London, etc. | Pyrrhus | Br. | B. & S. |
| Sept. 1 | — | London | Kamo Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| Sep. 3 | — | Bombay | Dunera | Br. | P.&O.S.N. Co. |
| Sep. 4 | — | Liverpool | Orestes | Br. | B. & S. |
| Sep. 11 | — | Liverpool | Antilochus | Br. | B. & S. |
| Sep. 11 | — | London, etc. | Eupenor | Br. | B. & S. |
| Sep. 19 | — | Marseilles | Porthus | Fr. | M.M. Cie |
| Sep. 25 | — | London, etc. | Laomedon | Br. | B. & S. |
| Oct. 23 | — | London | Khiva | Br. | P.&O.S.N. Co. |

### FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. 16 | 4.00 | Ningpo | Kiangteen | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Aug. 17 | D.L. | Hongkong & Canton | Tean | Br. | B. & S. |
| Aug. 17 | D.L. | Amoy, H'kong, C'ton | Sunning | Br. | B. & S. |
| Aug. 18 | 5.30 | Ningpo | Hsin Peking | Br. | B. & S. |
| Aug. 18 | 4.30 | Ningpo | Hsin Ningshao | Chi. | N.S.S.N. Co. |
| Aug. 19 | — | Hongkong | Canada Maru | Jap. | O. S. K. |
| Aug. 20 | — | F'chow, K'lung, Takao | Keelung M. | Jap. | O.S.K. |
| Aug. 21 | D.L. | Amiy & Swatow | Hangchow | Br. | B. & S. |
| Aug. 21 | D.L. | S'tow, H'kong, C'ton | Hanyang | Br. | B. & S. |
| Aug. 22 | — | Manila & Hongkong | E. of Russia | Br. | C.P.O.S. |
| Aug. 23 | — | Manila & Hongkong | Venezuela | Am. | P.M.S.S. Co. |
| Aug. | — | Manila & Hongkong | West Vaca | Am. | P.M.S.S. Co. |

### FOR NORTHERN PORTS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. 16 | 10.00 | W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin | Shuntien | Br. | B. & S. |
| Aug. 16 | — | Vladivostok | Nancy Moller | Br. | M. & Co. |
| Aug. 16 | 2.30 | W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin | Kingsing | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| Aug. 16 | 2.30 | Dairen | Kobe Maru | Jap. | S.M.R. |
| Aug. 17 | — | Tsingtau | Chenan | Br. | B. & S. |
| Aug. 17 | — | Cre'foo & Newchwang | Kungping | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Aug. 19 | D.L. | Tientsin | Shanei | Br. | B. & S. |
| Aug. 19 | D.L. | Tientsin | Chengtu | Br. | B. & S. |
| Aug. 19 | 3.00 | W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin | Shengking | Br. | B. & S. |
| Aug. 19 | 5.00 | Dairen | Sakaki Maru | Jap. | S.M.R. |
| Aug. 19 | D.L. | Antung | Kweilin | Br. | B. & S. |
| Aug. 19 | — | Chinwangtao | Kaiping | Br. | K.M.A. |
| Aug. 22 | — | Vladivostok | Simbirsk | Rus. | R.V.F. |
| Aug. 22 | — | Chefoo & Chinwangtao | Tientsin | Br. | B. & S. |
| Aug. 23 | — | T'tau, T'tsin, Dairen | Kohoku M. | Jap. | O. S. K. |


# C. N. C.

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**YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.**

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Woosung, Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight (except Chungking which sails from Pootung at midnight). These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

*Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.*

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

*Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.*

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Sniyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

*Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.*

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

*Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.*

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

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|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Colombia | Aug. 16 | *S.S. West Vaca | Aug. — |
| *S.S. West Conab | Aug. 20 | S.S. Venezuela | Aug. 23 |
| *S.S. West Vaca | Sept. 12 | *S.S. West Soquana | Sept. — |
| S.S. Venezuela | Sept. 13 | S.S. Ecuador | Sept. 20 |

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|---|---|
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### FOR RIVER PORTS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. 16 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Chungking | Br. | B. & S. |
| Aug. 16 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Waishing | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| Aug. 16 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Fengyang Maru | Jap. | N. K. K. |
| Aug. 17 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Kiangyung | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Aug. 18 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Wingsang | Br. | J.M. & Co. |
| Aug. 18 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Kiangwah | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Aug. 18 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Yohyang Maru | Jap. | N. K. K. |
| Aug. 19 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Poyang | Br. | B. & S. |
| Aug. 19 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Tuckwo | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| Aug. 20 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Kiangtoo | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Aug. 20 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Siangyang Maru | Jap. | N. K. K. |
| Aug. 21 | D.L. | Wuhu & | Paoting | Br. | B. & S. |
| Aug. 21 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Kiangsin | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Aug. 21 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Hwahlee | Chi. | J.M. & Co. |
| Aug. 22 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Loongwo | Br. | J. M. & Co. |

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

## Departures

| Date | | For | Ship's Name | Flag | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. 15 | — | River ports | Kiangyu | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Aug. 15 | — | River ports | Luenho | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| Aug. 15 | — | River ports | Tatung | Br. | B. & S. |
| Aug. 15 | — | River ports | Talee Maru | Jap. | N. K. K. |
| Aug. 15 | — | River ports | Tseangtah 3 | Br. | C.I.&E.L. Co. |
| Aug. 15 | — | Japan | Yawata Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| Aug. 15 | — | | Shunchang | Chi. | S.P.S.N. Co. |
| Aug. 15 | | S'tow, H'kong, C'ton | Kwongsang | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| Aug. 15 | — | Native Customs | Retorua | Chi. | S.P.S.N. Co. |
| Aug. 15 | — | London, etc. | Teiresias | Br. | B. & S. |
| Aug. 15 | — | Tientsin, ports | Shinping | Chi. | S.P.S.N. Co. |
| Aug. 15 | — | Tientsin, ports | Hsinming | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Aug. 15 | — | Tientsin, ports | Tungchow | Br. | B. & S. |
| Aug. 15 | — | Chinwangtao | Nikkai Maru | Jap. | K.M.A. |
| Aug. 15 | — | Ningpo | Hsin Peking | Br. | B. & S. |
| Aug. 15 | — | Ningpo and Pootoo | Hsin Ningshao | Chi. | N.S.S.N. Co. |

## MEN OF WAR IN PORT

| Section | Date | From | Name | Flag and Rating |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WTW | —— | | Snipe | Br. gun-boat |
| O D W | —— | | Nightingale | Br. gun-boat |
| S N B | June 19 | | Kinsha | Br. gun-boat |
| O D W | July 15 | | Woodlark | Br. gun-boat |
| P. & O. P. I | —— | | Novaki | Jap destroyer |
| 7 P. | July 26 | | Monocacy | Am. gun-boat |
| 1 C. | July 3( | | Albany | Am. cruiser |
| 2 C | Aug. 6 | | Scarab | Br. gun-boat |
| 7 P. | Aug. 12 | | Samar | Am. gun-boat |


# O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)

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(Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles and Antwerp).

| | Tons | Capt. | Arrive | Leave. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *ALTAI MARU | 18,000 | D. Fuchigami, | Aug. 23 | Aug. 26 |

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid and Rotterdam.

| | Tons | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *ALASKA MARU | 18,000 | Sept. 14 | Sept. 17 |

FOR GENOA and MARSEILLES.

| | Tons | Capt. | Arrive | Leave. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| JAVA MARU | 15,000 | J. Furimura, | Sept. 23 | Sept. 28 |

FOR NORTH[redacted]

Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai. Tel. Nos. Central 4234 and 4235.



# T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)

Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

TENYO MARU ..... Oct. 6, 1919
SHINYO MARU ..... Oct. 31

FOR HONGKONG

TENYO MARU ..... Sept. 22, 1919

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager,
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings,
Telephone No. 3229. Entrance 71 Szechuen Road.



# CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

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"NANKING" (15,000 TONS) AND "CHINA" (15,500 TONS)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

*S.S. "NANKING" ..... AUGUST 25nd
S.S. "CHINA" ..... SEP. 14th

*S.S. "NANKING" does not call at NAGASAKI

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "CHINA" ..... AUGUST 31st
S.S. "NANKING" ..... OCTOBER 21st

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to

CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS

PHONE CENTRAL 4773



"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to **DO IT NOW**

# SHIPPING

## N. Y. K.

### NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

**( Japan Mail Steamship Co.)**

**I. Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government**

**SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI**

**(Subject to Alteration)**

**EUROPEAN LINE**

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, Marseilles and England:

| | Tons | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| INABA MARU | 12,500 | Capt. U. Tanaka, | | Aug. 18 |
| KAMO MARU | 16,000 | Capt. M. Makamara, | | Sept. 1 |

**AMERICAN LINE**

**Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FUSHIMI MARU | 22,000 | Capt. T. Irisawa, | Sept. 24 |
| KATORI MARU | 19,000 | Capt. E. Tozawa, | Oct. 23 |

**SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| KASUGA MARU | 7,000 | Capt. Y. Yoshida, | Aug. 20 |
| YAMASHIRO MARU | 7,000 | Capt. M. Fujio, | Aug. 26 |
| CHIKUGO MARU | 5,500 | Capt. Y. Yoshida, | Aug. 30 |

**MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| OMI MARU | 7,000 | Capt. S. Yamamoto, | Aug. 20 |
| KUMANO MARU | 7,500 | Capt. T. Sasaki, | Aug. 23 |
| TAKESHIMA MARU | 4,500 | Capt. R. Arakida, | Aug. 27 |
| YAWATA MARU | 7,000 | Capt. H. Nojiri, | Aug. 30 |

**FOR JAPAN**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ATSUTA MARU | 16,000 | Capt. K. Inatsu, | Aug. 22 |

**FOR HONGKONG**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| KATORI MARU | 19,000 | Capt. E. Tozawa, | Sept. 29 |

**FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FUSHIMI MARU | 21,000 | Capt. T. Irisawa, | Aug. 31 |

**AUSTRALIAN LINE**

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| AKI MARU | 12,500 | Capt. F. C. Cope, | August 20 |
| TANGO MARU | 14,000 | Capt. M. Nishimura, | Sept. 24 |
| NIKKO MARU | 10,000 | Capt. G. Yamazaki, | Oct. 22 |

**CALCUTTA LINE**

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

**BOMBAY LINE**

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

## CHINESE GOVERNEMENT RAILWAYS

### TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

### TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

March 15th, 1919, and until further notice

| Mail 101. | Mail 3. | | Miles | Peking-Mukden Line | | | Mail 4. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20.35 | 8.35 | | 0 | dep. | Peking | arr. | 19.50 |
| 23.45 | 11.12 | | | arr. | Tientsin-Central | dep. | 17.00 |
| 23.50 | 11.17 | | 84 | dep. | Tientsin-Central | arr. | 16.53 |
| 24.00 | 11.25 | | | arr. | Tientsin-East | dep. | 16.45 |
| 19.35 | | | 524 | arr. | Mukden | dep. | |

| Local 5. | Mail 3. | Exp. 1. | | Tientsin-Pukow Line | | | Exp. 2. | Mail 4. | Local 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6.45 | 9.45 | 11.30 | 0 | dep. | Tientsin-East | arr. | 17.05 | 15.45 | 20.15 |
| 6.55 | 9.55 | 11.40 | | | | | | | |
| 7.25 | 10.15 | 11.55 | 271 | arr. | Tientsin-Central | dep. | 16 55 | 15.35 | 20.05 |
| 13.02 | 16.00 | 15.30 | | dep. | Tientsin-Central | arr. | 16.31 | 15.20 | 19.45 |
| 16.40 | 19.20 | 18.08 | 78 | dep. | Tsangchow | dep. | 13.05 | 11.28 | 15.28 |
| 19.57 | 22.12 | 20.21 | 148 | dep. | Techow | dep. | 10.33 | 8.47 | 11.56 |
| 7. | 2 | | — | arr. | Tsinanfu | dep. | 8.06 | 6.00 | 8.30 |
| | | | 220 | | 2 | | | | |
| 6.00 | 22.25 | 20.31 | — | dep. | Tsinanfu | arr. | 7.56 | 5.40 | 8. |
| 9.27 | 1.00 | 22.31 | 266 | dep. | Tsinanfu | dep. | 6.01 | 3.25 | 19.02 |
| 12.27 | 3.47 | 0.38 | | arr. | Yenchowfu | dep. | 3.49 | 0.40 | 16.24 |
| 12.47 | 4.02 | 0.48 | 318 | dep. | Yenchowfu | arr. | 8.39 | 0.02 | 13.00 |
| 16.30 | 6.55 | 3.16 | | dep. | Liucheng | dep. | 1.20 | 21.24 | 12.38 |
| 19.02 | 8.45 | 4.50 | 377 | arr. | Hsuchowfu | dep. | 23.36 | 19.20 | 9.26 |
| 9. | 2 | | — | | 2 | | | | 6.30 |
| | | | 420 | | | | | | |
| 5.40 | 9.00 | 4.57 | — | dep. | Hsuchowfu | arr. | 23.29 | 19.00 | 10. |
| 12.26 | 13.02 | 8.33 | | arr. | Pengpu | dep. | 19.53 | 14.55 | 20.50 |
| 11.51 | 13.20 | 8.40 | 523 | dep. | Pengpu | arr. | 19.46 | 14.35 | 15.20 |
| 18.27 | 17.34 | 11.52 | 600 | dep. | Chuchow | dep. | 16.48 | 10.50 | 14.09 |
| 20.08 | 18.55 | 13.00 | 681 | arr. | Pukow | dep. | 15.30 | 9.20 | 8.27 |
| | | | | | | | | | 6.40 |

| N. Exp. | Exp. | | Shanghai-Nanking Line | | | Exp. | N. Exp. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23.00 | 14.20 | 0 | dep. | Nanking-Ferry | arr. | 14.15 | 6.50 |
| 7.00 | 21.00 | 193 | arr. | Shanghai-North | dep. | 7.55 | 23.00 |

| Yenchowfu-Tsinangchow Branch Line | | | | Liucheng-Tsochuang Branch Line | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13.10 | 4.10 | d. Yenchowfu a. | 12.05 | 23.53 | 21.30 | 16.48 | 9.30 | d. Liucheng a. | 6.28 | 15.50 | 21.00 |
| 14.03 | 5.05 | a. Tsinangchow d. | 11.15 | 23.00 | 22.40 | 17.58 | 10.40 | a. Tsochuang d. | 5.15 | 14.40 | 19.50 |

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

The T. P. L. Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class Sleeping, Dining accommodations and 3rd class cars only for 3rd class Through Passengers and servants accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Passengers travelling on the T. P. L. Express Trains must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets. Application for Sleeping Accommodation should be made at the earliest possible moment to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, March, 1919.

**Large Display Advertisements**
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

## THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1919

| Date and Destination | Per | Chi. | Br. | USA | Rus. | Jap. | Reg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Today.** | | | | | | | |
| Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin | Shuntien | .. | 9.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Weihaiwei and Chefoo | do | 9.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & E'pe, | Colombia | 16.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8.30 |
| River Ports | Train & Str. | 22.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15.30 |
| Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin | Kingsing | 13.30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22.00 |
| Vladivostok and Siberia | do | .. | 13.30 | .. | .. | .. | 13.00 |
| Chefoo | Via P. & H. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, | Kungping | 22.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17.00 |
| H'lulu, U.S.A. and Europe | | | | | | | 22.00 |
| Dairy | Colombia | .. | .. | 14.00 | .. | .. | .. |
| Amoy, Hongkong & Canton | Kobe Maru | 12.30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13.00 |
| Amoy and Hongkong | Sunning | 22.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12.00 |
| Hongkong and Canton | do | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | 22.00 |
| Hongkong | Tean | 22.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Australia, via Hongkong | do | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | 22.00 |
| Hankow | do | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| V'stock and Siberia via Pukow | Chungking | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| and Harbin (Daily, expect Sunday) | | | | | | | |
| Ningpo | Train | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Tientsin | Kiangteen | .. | 15.00 | .. | 17.00 | .. | 17.00 |
| Hankow | Train | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Vladivostok | Train | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Tomorrow.** | Train | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| H'kong, S. Ports, A'tralia, Straits, Ceylon, India and Europe | Inaba Maru | 15.30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hongkong | do | .. | 15.30 | .. | .. | .. | 15.00 |
| Swatow, Hongkong & Canton | Choysang | 22.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| River Ports | Train & Str. | 22.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22.00 |
| Hongkong and Canton | Inaba Maru | .. | 15.30 | .. | .. | .. | 22.00 |
| Swatow and Hongkong | Choysang | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | 15.00 |
| **Monday, August 18.** | | | | | | | |
| Vladivostok and Siberia | Via P. & H. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| River Ports | Train & Str. | 22.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17.00 |
| Japan Ports | Kasuga Maru | 19.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22.00 |
| Tientsin | Chengtu | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | 15.30 |
| **Tuesday, August 19.** | | | | | | | |
| Japan Ports | Omi Maru | 19.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & E'pe, via U.S.A. | do | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18.30 |
| Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin | Shengking | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | 17.00 |
| United Kingdom, via Suez | | .. | 14.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Friday, August 22.** | | .. | 14.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nagasaki and Vladivostok | Simbirsk | .. | 14.00 | .. | .. | .. | 13.00 |
| Monday, August 25. | | | | | | | |
| France, etc. | Andre Lebon | | | | | | |

*Ordinary mails will close at the French Post Office at 8 a.m. Registered articles at 5 p.m. on previous day and parcel posts at 5 p.m. on Friday, August 22.

† Parcels only.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30; parcel post 5 p.m. and money orders 4 p.m.

E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

## VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

| Date | From | Ship's Name | Flag | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 12 | San Francisco | Korsnaes | Am. | |
| June 21 | Japan | Taito Maru | Jap. | |
| | | Ralph Moller | Br. | M. & Co. |
| July 16 | | Taishin Maru | Jap. | |
| July 24 | Chinwangtao | Patriot | Br. | K.M.A. |
| Aug. 1 | | Tikai Maru | Jap. | |
| Aug. 3 | | Shansi | Br. | B. & S |
| Aug. 4 | Chinwangtao | Hwahkun | Chi. | T.T.S.N. Co. |
| Aug. 5 | Wenchow | Yungshin | Chi. | N.S.S.N. Co. |
| Aug. 5 | | Kamyingtat | Chi. | S.P.S.N. Co. |
| Aug. 7 | Japan | Shikano Maru | Jap. | M.B.K. |
| Aug. 8 | | Akiba Maru | Jap. | |
| Aug. 8 | ..... | Kenken Maru | Jap. | |
| Aug. 9 | Japan | Yei Maru | Jap. | |
| Aug. 10 | River ports | Agapenor | Jap. | M.S.K. |
| Aug. 10 | Liverpool | Taiten Maru | Br. | B. & S. |
| Aug. 10 | Tsingtau | Kaiko Maru | Jap. | M.B.K. |
| Aug. 11 | Japan | Fuyo Maru | Jap. | |
| Aug. 11 | Japan | Taito Maru | Jap. | |
| Aug. 11 | ..... | Methyen | Jap. | |
| Aug. 11 | Hongkong | Shuntien | Br. | C.P.O.S. |
| Aug. 12 | Tientsin, ports | Store Nordiske | Br. | B. & S. |
| Aug. 12 | Cruise | Nancy Moller | Den. | G. N. T. Co. |
| Aug. 12 | Vladivostok | Upolu | Br. | M. & Co. |
| Aug. 13 | Chinwangtao | Kingsing | Br. | O. Thoresen |
| Aug. 13 | Tientsin, ports | British Lantern | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| Aug. 12 | ..... | Suiyang Maru | Br. | A. P. Co. |
| Aug. 14 | River ports | Changon | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| Aug. 15 | River ports | Wingsang | Chi. | H.O.S.S. Co. |
| Aug. 15 | River ports | Waising | Br. | J.M. & Co. |
| Aug. 15 | River ports | Kiangyung | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| Aug. 16 | River ports | Pengyang Maru | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Aug. 15 | Calcutta | Arratoon Apcar | Jap. | N. K. K. |
| Aug. 15 | Hongkong | Tean | Br. | M.M. & Co. |
| Aug. 15 | Hongkong | Sunning | Br. | B. & S. |
| Aug. 15 | Hongkong | Choysang | Br. | B. & S. |
| Aug. 15 | ..... | Wenchow | Br. | J.M. & Co. |
| Aug. 15 | Dairen | Kobe Maru | Br. | B. & S. |
| Aug. 15 | Tsingtau | Mikuni Maru | Jap. | S.M.R. |
| Aug. 15 | Japan | Aishima Maru | Jap. | M. T. Co. |
| Aug. 15 | Liverpool | Telamon | Jap. | |
| Aug. 15 | Tientsin, ports | Shengking | Br. | B. & S. |
| | | | Br. | B. & S. |

### *Shipping Items*

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The P.M. s.s. Colombia left Hongkong for Shanghai at noon on Wednesday and may be expected to arrive at the C.M. Central Wharf early this morning. The Colombia sails for Japan ports, Honolulu and San Francisco the same evening.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru arrived in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtau yesterday morning and will sail for Dairen direct today at 2:30 p.m. The tender with passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at an hour earlier.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga Maru left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Thursday and may be expected to arrive today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru left Moji for Shanghai yesterday and is due here tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. China left San Francisco on August 6 and is due in Shanghai on August 30.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing is due in Shanghai from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Hwahkee (chartered) will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Telamon arrived in Shanghai from Liverpool and ports yesterday.

The B.-I. s.s. Arratoon Apcar arrived in Shanghai from Calcutta yesterday morning and will sail for the same port via Japan on Monday.

The B.I. s.s. Gablonz is due to leave Hongkong for Shanghai next Tuesday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kaiping left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Koukai Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Inaba Maru (European Line) left Moji for Shanghai on Thursday and

## BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

### Yesterday's Prices

| STOCK | Closing Quotations |
|---|---|
| **Banks** | |
| H. K. and S. B. | $500 S. |
| Chartered | 180 CNI |
| Russo-Asiatic | Tls. 250 |
| **Marine Insurances** | |
| Canton | $435 |
| North China | 2220 S. |
| Union of Canton | Hk. 1375 |
| Yangtsze | Tls. 280 S. |
| Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd. | $24 S. |
| **Fire Insurances** | |
| China Fire | $138 |
| Hongkong Fire | $340 B. |
| **Shipping** | |
| Indo-China Def | |
| Indo-China Pref. | $180 |
| "Shell" | |
| Shanghai Tug (o) | 235/- CR B. |
| Shanghai Tug (f) | Tls. 38 B. |
| | Tls. 35 |
| **Mining** | |
| Kaiping | Tls. 13 |
| Oriental Cons | 21/- |
| Raub | $2.10 B. |
| **Docks** | |
| Hongkong Dock | $168 B. |
| Shanghai Dock | Tls. 121 |
| New Eng. Works | Tls. 25 B. |
| **Wharves** | |
| Shanghai Wharf | Tls. 95 B. |
| Hongkong Wharf | Tls. 99 B. |
| **Lands and Hotels** | |
| Anglo-French Land | Tls. 78 |
| China Land | |
| Shanghai Land | Tls. 67½ |
| Weihaiwei Land | |
| Shanghai Hotels Ltd. | Tls. 18 |
| China Realty (ord.) | |
| China Realty (pref.) | |
| **Cotton Mills** | |
| E-wo | Tls. 305 |
| E-wo Pref | |
| Laou-kung-mow | |
| Oriental | |
| Shanghai Cotton | |
| Kungyik | |
| Tangtszepoo | |
| Tangtszepoo Pref. | |
| **Industrials** | |
| Butler Tiles | Tls. 25 |
| China Sugar | $183 B. |
| Green Island | $8.40 B. |
| Langkats | 19 CNI B. |
| Lyall Bros | Tls. 5 |
| Shanghai Sumatra | Tls. 107½ |
| **Stores** | |
| Hall and Holtz | $121 B. |
| Jewellyn | $30 |
| Kane, Crawford | Tls. 80 B. |
| Loutris | $32 |
| Watson | $5.35 B. |
| Weeks | $11¼ |
| **Rubbers (Local)** | |
| Alma | Tls. 3 S. |
| Amherst | Tls. 0.50 |
| Anglo-Java | Tls. 8 B. |
| Anglo-Dutch | Tls. 3 B. |
| Ayer Tawah | Tls. 22 B. |
| Batu Anam 1918 | Tls. 0.75 |
| Bukit Toh Along | Tls. 2 |
| Bute | Tls. 0.65 |
| Chemor United | Tls. 85 B. |
| Chempedak | $. 7½ |
| Cheng | Tls. 1.90 |
| Consolidated | Tls. 2½ |
| Dominion | Tls. 6¼ |
| Gula Kalumpong | Tls. 5 B. |
| Java Consolidated | Tls. 13 |
| Kamunting | Tls. 5½ |
| Kapala | Tls. 0.60 |
| Kapayang | Tls. 15½ |
| Karan | Tls. 8.10 |
| Kota Bahroe | Tls. 41 B. |
| Kroewoek Java | Tls. 10½ B. |
| Padang | Tls. 8.80 |
| Pengkalan Durian | Tls. 4 |
| Permata | Tls. 21 |
| Repah | Tls. 0.82½ B. |
| Semanggang | Tls. 0.70 B. |
| Seekee | Tls. 0.70 B. |
| Semambu | Tls. 0.85 |
| Senawang | Tls. 8 |
| Shanghai Klebang | Tls. 0.52½ B |
| Shanghai Malay | Tls. 6 |
| Shanghai Malay pref. | Tls. 8 |
| Shanghai Pahang | Tls. 1 |
| Sungala | Tls. 0.60 B. |
| Sungei Durt | Tls. 0.50 B. |
| Sua Manggis | Tls. 3 B. |
| Shai Kelantan | |

# DOLLAR LINE

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

## MANILA — HONGKONG — SHANGHAI

to

## PACIFIC COAST PORTS

SAILINGS FOR VANCOUVER

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S.S. | "Melville Dollar" | Aug. 27th |
| S.S. | "Harold Dollar" | Sept. 17th |
| S.S. | "Bessie Dollar" | Oct. 30th |

SAILINGS FOR SEATTLE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S.S. | "Western Knight" | Aug. 28th |
| S.S. | "Eldridge" | Aug. 30th |

SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S.S. | "Tancred" | Sept. 6th |

Through Railway Bills of Lading issued to the Principal Cities of the United States and Canada.

For further information as to Freight Rates, etc.

apply to

## THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY

Union Building, Canton Road

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 2303

## SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED

SHANGHAI LOCAL TIME IS ONE HOUR AHEAD OF RAILWAY TIME

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" (MAIN LINE) ZAHKOU TO S

| STATIONS | Local | Fast R | Slow | Goods & Cattle | Local | Express R | Local | Local | Night R | STATIONS | Local | Local | Fast R |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shanghai North dep. | .... | 7.35 | 9.00 | 10.00 | .... | 14.50 | 15.50 | .... | 19 15 | Zahkou dep. | .... | .... | 6 |
| Jessfield dep. | .... | 7.51 | 9.16 | 10.23 | .... | 15.06 | 16.06 | .... | 19 30 | Hangchow dep. | .... | .... | 7.0 |
| Siccawei dep. | .... | 7.58 | 9.23 | 10.38 | .... | 15.13 | 16 13 | .... | 19.36 | Chengan dep. | .... | .... | 7.0 |
| Lunghwa Junction dep. | .... | 8.16 | 9.40 | 10.53 | .... | 15.30 | 16.29 | .... | 19 5 | Yehtah dep. | .... | .... | 8.0 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Kashing dep. | .... | .... | 8.4 |
| *Shanghai South dep.* | .... | *7.45* | *9.10* | *10.20* | *13.35* | *15.00* | *16.00* | *17.58* | *19.20* | Kashai dep. | .... | 7.15 | 9.2 |
| *Lunghwa Junction dep.* | .... | *8.15* | *9.40* | *10.53* | *13.52* | *15.30* | *16.29* | *18.12* | *19.50* | Songkang dep. | .... | 7.48 | 9.5 |
| Songkang dep. | .... | 8.59 | 10.48 | 12.02 | .... | 16.07 | 17.42 | .... | 20.2 | | .... | 9.05 | 10.4 |
| Kashai dep. | .... | 9.51 | 11.52 | 13.28 | .... | 16.53 | 18 49 | .... | 21 2 | | | | |
| Kashing dep. | 7.40 | 10.25 | 12.39 | 14.35 | .... | 17.22 | 19.20 | .... | 21.5 | *Lunghwa Junction dep.* | *8.18* | *10.38* | *11 3* |
| Yehtah dep. | 8.45 | 11.05 | 13.15 | 15.56 | .... | 17.53 | .... | .... | 22.21 | *Shanghai South arr.* | *8.35* | *10.55* | *11 5* |
| Changan dep. | 9.45 | 11.41 | 14 00 | 16 50 | .... | 18 24 | .... | .... | 23 4 | | | | |
| Hangchow dep. | 11.10 | 12.50 | 15.25 | 18.30 | .... | 19.19 | .... | .... | 24.0 | Lunghwa Junction dep. | .... | 10 30 | 11.3 |
| Zahkou arr. | 11.35 | 13.10 | 15.50 | 19 10 | .... | 19.35 | .... | .... | 24.0 | Siccawei dep. | .... | 10.39 | 11.4 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jessfield dep. | .... | 10.46 | 11.5 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Shanghai North arr. | .... | 11 0 | 12 0 |

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU (KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE) ZA

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Konzenchiao dep. | 6.50 | 8.25 | 11.25 | 14.00 | 15.55 | 17 30 | 23.00 | Zahkou dep. | .... | 10.10 | |
| Kenshangmun dep. | 7.10 | 8.50 | 11.40 | 14.15 | 16.15 | 17 45 | 23 15 | Hangchow dep. | 7.30 | 10 40 | |
| Hangchow dep. | 7.20 | 9.15 | 11.52 | 14.24 | 16 25 | 18 07 | 23 25 | Kenshangmun dep. | 7.42 | 1 .57 | |
| Zahkou arr. | .... | 9.40 | 12.10 | .... | .... | 18 25 | .... | Konzenchiao arr. | 7.55 | 11 10 | |

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## AUCTION INDEX

**SATURDAY, August 16th.**—At Godown, 8 Kashing Road, 19 Bales Buffalo Hides, 11 a.m.

**MONDAY, August 18th.**—At 17 Route des Soeurs, **Superior Household Furniture and Requisites** belonging to J. H. de Reus, Esq., Consul-General for The Netherlands, at 10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

**MONDAY, August 18th.**—At Osaka Shoshen Kaisha Wharf at 3 p.m., 123 Bales White Sugar.

**TUESDAY, August 19th.**—**Household Furniture, Art Silk, Underclothing, Hosiery, Etc.,** in Salesroom, 10 a.m.

**FRIDAY, August 29th.**—At 408 Avenue Joffre, **Superior Household Furniture,** at 10 a.m.

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## ANNOUNCEMENT
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24907


# American Strength In War And What Our Troops Did Analysed In Army Figures

## Four Million Soldiers Were Raised In Eighteen Months, With 200,000 Officers, And 306,000 Went Over In Last July Alone

Washington, June 26.—Many statistical facts relative to America's part in the great war as well as data published piecemeal heretofore and now collated in accessible form for the first time are contained in a book. "The War With Germany; a Statistical Summary," by Leonard P. Ayres, Statistical Branch, General Staff, copies of which have just been made available. Between its covers the reader learns not only how many soldiers America sent abroad, but how long it took the average American to wear out a rubber slicker or a pair of socks.

The book refutes authoritatively the widely circulated statement that not a single airplane of American manufacture reached the battle front. There were, in fact, 667 which arrived at the scene of action.

**Raised 2,000,000 in 1½ Years.**

Below are some of the important and interesting facts which the book contains:

The number of men serving in the armed forces of the nation during the war was 4,800,000, of whom 4,000,000 served in the army.

It took three years for the English Armies in France to reach a strength of 2,000,000, but the American armies did it in half that time.

Out of every 100 men who served, ten were National Guardsmen, thirteen were Regulars and seventy-seven were in the National army.

In physical examinations the States of the Middle West made the best showing. Country boys did better than city boys, whites better than negroes and native-born better than foreign-born.

In this war the United States raised twice as many men as in the Civil War, and at one-twentieth the cost.

There were 200,000 army officers. Of every six officers, one had previous military training with troops, three were graduates of officers' training camps, and two came directly from civil life.

Our participation in the war lasted nineteen months. Half a million men were sent overseas in the first thirteen months, and a million and a half in the last six months.

Half the troops landed in France and half in England.

The highest troop-carrying records are for July, 1918, when 306,000 soldiers were carried to Europe, and May, 1919, when 330,000 were brought home.

The greatest troop carrier among the ships was the Leviathan, which landed 12,000 men, or the equivalent of a German division, in France every month.

One-fourth of all the troops who went overseas were assigned to the Services of Supply.

**How Clothing Was Worn Out**

The average American soldier in France wore out a slicker and overcoat every five months; a blanket, flannel shirt and breeches every two months; a coat every seventy-nine days; a pair of shoes and puttees every fifty-one days; a pair of drawers and an undershirt every thirty-four days, and a pair of woollen socks every twenty-three days.

In 1912 the American Army allotted four machine guns for each infantry regiment. 1919 the allotment is 336 machine guns.

American plants produced a greater number of complete units of artillery than all those purchased from the French and British.

American armies had in France 3,500 pieces of artillery, of which nearly 500 were made in America. They used on the firing line 2,250 pieces, of which 130 were made in America.

American aviators used 2,698 planes at the battle front, of which 667 were of American manufacture. American aviators brought down 755 enemy planes in action and lost 357.

Two out of every three American soldiers who reached France took part in battle.

American divisions were in battle two hundred days and engaged in thirteen major operations.

During the last four months of the war, American divisions held a longer front than that held by the British.

**Fired 250,000 Shells An Hour**

In October American divisions held 101 miles of front line, or 23 percent of the entire Western front.

The most intense concentration of artillery fire ever recorded was that of the American troops in the Battle of St. Mihiel, when our artillery fired more than 1,000,000 shells in four hours.

The Meuse-Argonne battle lasted forty-seven days, during which 1,200,000 American troops were engaged.

The total battle deaths of all nations in this war were greater than all the deaths in all the wars of the previous 100 years.

The war cost the United States considerably more than a million dollars an hour for over two years.

Our expenditures in this war were sufficient to have carried on the Revolutionary War continuously more than 1,000 years at the rate of expenditure which that war involved.

The total war cost of all nations was about $186,000,000,000, of which the Allies spent two-thirds.

Supplies shipped from America to France totalled 7,500,000 tons.

The number of men registered in the draft was 24,234,021, of whom 2,810,296 were inducted into service.

There were 80,468 graduates of line officers' training schools.

The cost of the war to this country to April 30, 1919, was $21,850,000,000, of which sum the army cost $13,130,000,000.

The Americans fought 13 battles, which totalled 200 days, in 19 months of participation.

In addition to 50,000 Americans dead in battle, 236,000 were wounded. Deaths from disease numbered 56,991.

The following data are of the Meuse-Argonne battle: American guns employed, 2,417; rounds of artillery ammunition fired, 4,214,000; airplanes used, 840; tons of explosives dropped by planes, 100; tanks used, 324; maximum penetration of enemy lines, 34 kilometers; square kilometers of territory taken, 1,500; villages and towns liberated, 150; prisoners captured, 16,059; artillery pieces captured, 468; machine guns captured, 2,864; trench mortars captured, 177.

## War's Cost Shown In Lives And Gold

The following data, from figures compiled by Col. Leonard P. Ayres, Statistical Branch, General Staff, U.S.A., give the number of men of each nationality killed in battle during the war and the cost of the war in billions of dollars down to April 30, 1919, exclusive of normal expenses and loans to Allies, of the nations engaged:

| | Deaths in battle. | Expenditures (in billions). |
|---|---|---|
| Russia | 1,700,000 | 18 |
| Germany | 1,600,000 | 39 |
| France | 1,385,300 | 26 |
| Great Britain | 900,000 | 38 |
| Austria | 800,000 | 21 |
| Italy | 330,000 | 13 |
| Turkey | 250,000 | — |
| Servia and Montenegro | 125,000 | — |
| Belgium | 102,000 | — |
| Rumania | 100,000 | — |
| Bulgaria | 100,000 | — |
| United States | 48,900 | 22 |
| Greece | 7,000 | — |
| Portugal | 2,000 | — |
| Total | 7,450,200 | |

The grouped expenditures of Turkey and Bulgaria totalled $3,000,000,000; of Belgium, Rumania, Portugal and Jugo-Slavia, $5,000,000,000, and of Japan and Greece, $1,000,000,000. Total for all nations, $186,000,000,000.

## Siccawei Weather Report

14.—Weather improving in our regions. Northerly gale on the Northern coast of China. The typhoon is still raging on the SW coast of Japan and W of the Van Diemen Strait. It is slowly moving away in a NNE direction.

15.—Gloomy weather. Barometer slowly rising but still keeping below the average. NW breezes.


## Amusements

Complete New Programme
At the
**Victoria Theatre**
for
Saturday, Sunday and Monday, August 16th, 17th and 18th
PRESENTING
**BLANCHE SWEET**
In a gripping drama of loyalty and business
**"THE SILENT PARTNER"**
IN FIVE PARTS

**ISIS THEATRE**
PROGRAMME
for
Saturday and Sunday, 16th and 17th August
**"The Lightning Raider"**
Episode 12
This Episode is nearing the end of the story and is full of thrills and sensational incidents.
ALSO SHOWING
Thomas-Ince Five Part Comedy-Drama
**"CHICKEN CASEY"**
Starring Dorothy Dalton, a very famous artiste
Very interesting picture, full of entertainment and fun.
**Concert by Chinese Students**
**On Saturday Evening Is Cancelled**
Saturday Matinee, 3 p.m.
**Special Pictures**
Sunday Matinee, 3 p.m.
**"LIGHTNING RAIDER"**
and
**Special Comedies**

Amusing the World of Entertainment Seekers.
**BOSTOCK'S**
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**Today 21st performance in Shanghai and still CROWDED—an undeniable record.**
NIGHTLY

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Doors open | 8.30 | Crowded | 9.00 |
| Filling | 8.45 | Packed | 9.15 |
| Full | 8.50 | Show Closes | 12.00 |

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The Five-Part Farcial Comedy
**"MADAME AND HER GODSON"**
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One of those real fun films, which revel in saucy situations which create fun from beginning to end.
Pathe's Gazette and Other New Films.

## AMUSEMENTS

**APOLLO THEATRE** SATURDAY, AUGUST 16th and 17th
The distinguished American Actor
in **DIGBY BELL** in **DIGBY BELL**
George Ade's Greatest Comedy Success
**"FATHER AND THE BOYS"**
**"FATHER AND THE BOYS"**
You cannot afford to miss this famous Comedy Drama, told in 5 Acts. It is an original film.
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LONESOME LUKE in "SWING, YOU PARTNERS"
Harold Lloyd in an unusual bit of spicy fun.
Monday next, GLADYS LESLIE in "IT HAPPENED TO ADELE" 5 Parts Comedy Drama.
Time and Prices as Usual
*Matinee, Today 4 p.m.* "THE BEAST"
*Matinee, Tomorrow, 3.30 p.m.* The Final Episode of "The Lightning Raider"

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FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY
**"THE PRIZE PACKETS"**
Unique entertainers, depicting a Night in a London Music Hall
**The Musical Weatherlys——Xaida Stella,**
Male impersonator, Australia's Vesta Tilley
LA PETITE ZILLA, Balladist and Dancer—
QUEENIE LLOYD, The "Kute Kid," The Youngest Lady Comedienne on the Vaudeville Stage
**CHAS. E. WEATHERLY and A PIANO**
Complete change of Programme three times a week
**Saturday, August 16th, New Programme**
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